ricks has appointed William M. CarWayne, to fill the vacancy in the
the Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit,
as counties of Allen and Whittey,
as of the Logansport, Crawfordsthwestern Railway petition the
Court for the removal of Becgiver
is alleged that he abuses his trust
ertain interests along the line of the
h he is said to have personal inter-

kins discharged Receiver Edgerton, Wavne Road, from custody, holding Court had a right to imprison an inited States Court. The question in will be held over for consultation

rummond. Editorial Association met to-day, a excursion was fixed to start from on the 16th of March.

E MISSOURI ELECTION. sy show that A. R. Taylor, Demo-cted, instead of Henry Hitchcock, n the Thirty-second District. With

HE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS b., Jan. 27.—Eight Lieutecants of army went west yesterday with the the they will distribute among the nois Central Railroad.

seeping-car through to New Orleans, I information apply at the Illinois Con-cket offices, Nos. 121 Rand-liph street and corner Madison; also at the depois foot and foot of Twenty-second street, W. meral Passenger Agent.

Repairing Watches, owns a good watch will be glad to learn tices are promptly and properly re-s. Hamilton, Rowe & Co., No. 20 State Washington, take great care to employ sat workmen, and give especial care and to delicate branch of that hustings

at Reed's Temple of Music, corner Van Buren streets, a few very fine up-intaming the latest and best improve-

MARRIAGES. PICKARD—At Chicago Jan. 27, by the enting, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Heimer, oligans, and Miss Fauny M. Pickard.
GLESTON—In Chicago, at the rostoence pother, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Repetable of the property of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Repair Episcopal Church, Jan. 21, Renjamin, and Mrs. Elma Eggioston, all of this

Charles Keamer died den. 27, 1875. sy at 9 o'clock, at 209 Mains street. TT-Wechneday, Jan. 29, at 4 a. m., Oc-aughter of B. M. and Kilen C. Davenport. a residence, No. 83 Twenty-fith street,

PECIAL NOTICES. wards of Thirty Years OW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used

Purposes of a Family Liniment.

OLD PANACRA will be found invalua-e relief will follow its use in all cases of such, bowels, or side, rheumatism, colic, and pruisses. For internal and external use. Often Look Pale and Sick name than having worms in the stemach.

RMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms to the child, being perfectly warrs, and oring or other injurious ingredients usuan preparations. Sold by all druggists. UCTION SALES.

A. BUTTERS & CO., DAY, JAN 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK, TRADE SALE. GOODS, liothing and Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Dassimeros, and Flannels, da, Hosiery, Gioves, Furs, Hats, Capa)
Noti ha &c.
ADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctione ers.

SPECIAL SALE.
THE ENTIRE
IOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
MRS. W. C. GLERMAN.
DWELLING 601 STATE-ST.
ORNING, JAN. 28. AT 10 O'CLOCK!
L. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. ORNING, JAN' 20, AT 19 O'CLOCK, RIGULAR SALE OF GOODS, PIANOS, AND CARPETS, DE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, 108 EAST MADISON.ST.

CO. P. GORE & CO., 18 & 70 Wabash-av. AUCTION, RDAY, Jan. 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock. petition in our extra large stock.

EHOLD GOODS, Crockery, 500 Cane and Wood Orice, sedroom Chairs, Book Cases, Wainnis or Sets, Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tambe Breakfast Tables, Dressing Cases, and Cano, Wainnis Bedistada and Buend Sofas, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Comforters, Mattressee, Oil Cloth, Minhades; an invoice of Block Tinware, as-

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. CLL, WILLIAMS & CO. VERY LARGE STOCK OF

npels us to make a SPECIAL SALE on c'clock a. m., at which sale we shall offer most complete assortment of FURNI-rail Merchandise ever offered at Auctioners and dealers should attend this sale ome OKUIDED BARGAINS.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. ON, POMEROY & CO.

N.NG, Jan. 29, at 9:30, our Regular Sale of New and Second-hand RNITURE. . MeNAMARA & CO.

ale of Boots and Shoes REDAY) MORNING, at 9% o'clock.

EWIS BARTELS. ORTGAGE SALE.—One Salom and all co. a Bowling Alley, in good running er times place, at 181 and 182 South Clark-on the 28te day of January, 1878, at 1 LEWIS BARTELS, Constable and Ancioneer.

RTGAGE SALE, CV. at Burlington Warehouse, I State and Sixteenth-sta. HURSDAY, Jan. 26, lot of Household sting of Bedstada, Stoves, Carpete, Furniture, &c. sale positive.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN We have money in hand to loan at 16 per cent on Real

\$500 \$1,000 \$1,200 \$1,500 \$2,000 \$2,500 88,000 84,000 And in other sums to suit. PURCHASE MONEY

TURNER & MARSH. 102 WASHINGTON-ST. THE UNITED STATES

MORTGAGE COMPANY

LOANS small or large sums, in Gold or Currency, on improved inside property.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary, 7 Union Building.

The Mercantile Trust Co. OF NEW YORK,

Capital, \$1,000,000, ornity Real Estate in Illinois at current rates. M. L. SCUDDER, JR., Manager, 108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED-\$5,000 at 10 per cent for one two, and three years, or three years, on good real-estate security. Apply at Room 18 McCormick's Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., from 10 till 4.

MONEY TO LOAN

In large sums at 8 per cent and 9 per cent per annum, or inside improved Real Estate, ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSallest.



ne suburban towns, the greatest perform-nce of skilled Athletism of the Ninethe Field of the Cloth of Gold. No theatre n the American Continent can present this bewildering act with the same superb Take the trains convenient for the Matinee or night performance, and join the de-lighted throngs now crowding the Adelphi.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Make a discount of 10 per cent on sat almost breathless, craning their nocks and awaiting eagerly the first note of the struggle. all garments ordered of us during January and February.

JOHN B. HALL & CO.,

130 DEARBORN-ST. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Hats, Caps & Furs. The stock belonging to the assigned estate of S. W. Rivber, 221 West Madison-St., is now offered for sale in the terminal state of the sale in the state of the sale in the sa

TO RENT. TO RENT The most desirable location in Chicago, tuste at Clark and Madison-sts. Second, third and Fourth Floors of the Elegant milding formerly known as

And occupied by H. M. Kinsley as a Restau-rant. Well adapted to Insurance or Rail-read Offices. Elegantly frescoed. Well lighted. Apply on premises.

IRON WORKS. TO WATER & GAS COMPANIES.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS, GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID R. BROWN, Pres. JAMES P. MICHELLON,

Esc. BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WM. SEXTON, Supt. Gas Holders, Telescopic or Single, Castings and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds, for Gas

WANTED. MEN! MEN!

WANTED---50 able-bodied men at Gas Works, corner Cologne and Decring-sts. Jan. 28. P. T. BURTIS, Supt.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership herotofore existing between the understaned under the firm name and style of Sullivan & Weed is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be closed up by J. B. Sullivan, who alone heauthorized to collect the debts due said firm, and to settle its liabilities.

The business will be continued by said J. B. Sullivan as his own secount, under the old name of SULLIVAN & WOOD, as herotore.

J. B. SULLIVAN, CATHERINE F. WOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP

MCAULEY, DYKE & CO.—The copartnership herotore existing under the firm name of McAuley, Yoe & Co. having expired by limitation on the lat of January, M. McAULEY, DYKE & CO. have opened at Nos. 200 and 22 East Madison-st., where they will at all times be preserved to fill orders from a large and well-selected stock of Casten and Kastern-made Boots and Shoes.

WITHDRAWALL.

WITHDRAWAL. WE. RUGER withdraws from the firm of R. K. BICK-ORD & OO., and his interest and liability cease from

SCANDAL'S RIOT.

Mr. Tilton Called to the Witness-Chair to Testify.

The Big Lawyers Cry Havoc and Let Slip Their Dog-Eared Tomes.

Mr. Evarts Makes a High-Joint Exposition of the Marriage-Relation.

Gen. Pryor, for Tilton, Talks Somewhat of the Law and the Facts.

The Question of Tilton's Admissibility as a Witness Unsettled.

Tracy Once Thought the Case Was One to Justify Lying.

Etchings of Scenes in Court-Knights of the Green Baize Bag.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

wood CFF's STORY. Franklin Woodruff was finally admitted by Judge Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery, but had not given the name of any woman. Mr. Tilton objection was made to his being sworn. A long discussion followed, occupying the rest of the day, and it will be resumed to-morrow. It has been known for days that Mr. Tilton would be called as a witness, and it was autici-pated that no effort would be left untried to prebeen going on ever since the trial began, both by plaintif's and defendant's lawyers. The latter have been expectant all this week, ready for any attempted surprise, as it was not known when Mr. Moulton's testimony would be concluded, nor who would follow him. The first indication of the approaching contest, yesterday, was the entrance of a lawyer's clerk, with his arms full of bulky law-books. Hostilities were fairly opened soon after noon. Mr. Woodruff had stepped down from the witness chair, and there was a hurned consultation among plaintiff's counsel. Then, suddenly, at a sign from Mr. Fullertos, Mr. Titton arose from his seat and stepped quickly to the vacant chair amid the surprised murmurs of the audience.
"I offer Mr. Tilton as a witness," said Fuller-

amid the surprised murmurs of the audience.

"I offer Mr. Tilton as a witness," said Fullerton, quietly.

"But, stop a moment!" expostulated Mr.

"But, stop a moment!" expostulated Mr.

Then followed a momentary scene of confusion in the space assigned to the lawyers. Clerks and counsel sprang up and began the removal of legal volumes from the floor to tables, upon which they were spread open at selected places.

Lawyers on each side consulted among them-Lawyers on each side consulted among them-selves carnestly. Jurymen wearily changed their positions on their chairs, and the andience

and made a long argument. Counsel main-tained chiefly that all the authorities were against

and comostic spraing massed negatine removal or logist volumes from the filter to tables, in the section of the

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

mission of Franklin Woodruff's testimony relating to a meeting at which Mr. Bescher was not present. The decision was postponed to this morning. Judge Neilson said that he had decided to admit the testimony objected to by the defense. Mr. W. therefore resumed his seat in the witness-chair, and Judge Fullerton continued the examination. A strong light was furned upon Trang's relations to the parties in the suit. He was represented as a saying to Moulton at the meeting at his office, after the publication of the scandal in November, 1872, that, though he didn't recommend lying, it was in this case justifiable. He advised silence, and proposed that Moulton and Titton should go to Europe. Mr. Woodruff also testified that Mr. Tracy told Tilton that, in case a lawsut should arise between Bescher and Tilton, he would not appear for the former. A part of Woodruff's testimony which stracted considerable attention, was the statement that Mr. Tilton told Mr. Tracy hat the erine with which he charged Beecher was adultery, but that the woman was not named. Tracy conducted the constanting that the erine with which he charged Beecher was adultery, but that the woman was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony which stracted conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruff's testimony was not named. Tracy conducted the gross-camination, entering fully into events before priefly narrated by Woodruf

with which he charged Beecher was adultery, but that the woman was not named. Tracy conducted the cross-examination, entering fully into events before priefly nearrated by Woodring.

Judge Neilson had excitained previously that it might not be best to enter into any explanation of Tracy's professional, conduct, as he was not not trial and negded no vindication, and, therefore, that subject was not pressed further than was necessary.

Just the Associated Press.

The the Associated Press.

New York, Jan. Bs.—There was the usual crowd at the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day. The counsel for the principals were on land early.

Judge Neilson, upon the opening of the Court, gave his decision on the point trised yesterday by the Evarts as to Mr. Woodruff giving a relation of what occurred at an interview between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Moulton, and himself, when Mr. Beecher was not pressure. Judge Neilson said he had examined the authorities on the subject, and ruled that witness might relate all that occurred at the interview.

The attention of the Court was called to a pamphlet issued from the Tribuse office, entitled "Part I. of the Official Report of the Tilton-Beecher Trial." Judge Fullerton stated that, instead of having the evidence only on trial, there were comments relating to Moulton and the counsel. Mr.

Beach pand an elegent tribute to Moulton as a witness, and Mr. Evarts in turn said they were not actors on a stage. Judge Neilson said he would confer with the publishers shout this matter.

Frank R. woodruff, the witness, then deposed: Moulton for the proper was previously to the state of the court and the proper was a previously to the proper was a proper was a

posed: Moulton proceeded to tent Tracy about the case; that the points of the case published by Mrs. Woodhull were true. Moulton said he had been trying to keep the case covered up. Tracy said that he did not recommend lying, but in this case he thought it was perfectly justifiable. He also recommended that either Moulton or Tilton be sent to Europe.

**Cross-examined: I introduced Moulton to you (Tracy) on that occasion. I think you asked Mr. Moulton if the scandal rested on anything else but the letter of contribion and other papers, and he said that there also remained the statement made by Mrs. Tilton to her husband. I do not recollect being present on any other occasion in the study than at this interview. I have heard the "True Story "read. The interview, I think, began about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended about 10 at night. I think we had enpoye, which lasted about an hour, and the balance of the time was spent in discussing the Woodhull scandal. This pistol scene came up for discussion, and Moulton said it was incorrectly reported there. I think you said to Moulton that the part of the story which relaxed to him could be refuted, and I think you read the story paragraph by paragraph. I do not remember that Moulton, at that interview, denied telling this story to Mrs. Woodhull, nor did he admit having told it.

Counsel read portions of the Woodhull article, and asked the witness if Moulton denied telling them to Mrs. Woodhull at that interview.

The witness replied that he had no remembrance of the parts of the scandal read, as he took no interest whou they were discussed at that interview. I do not think you advised Moulton to deny the Woodhull card, in so far as it related to him. I was in the habit of going to Moulton's in 1871. I met Tilton there. He was out of employment and wished to start a paper, and said that \$15,000 or \$20,000 would be enough to start int. He announced that he was going to start it, and I advanced then \$3,000. There of Ham is always happy, and bares his ivories in a perpetual grin.

The dealer in ice-water was soon followed by a shrill youth who daily mingles his shrick of "Graphic" with the other recessional noises. A large placard of the District Telegraph Company believed the Judge abnounces that "Messengers can be had for 30 cents an hour;" an enterprising speculator in diseased umbrellas haunts the corridor; and, in a very little while, I expect to see to see opera-glasses loaned in the haunts the corridor; and, is a very little while, I expect to see to see opera-glasses loaned in the Court, bouquets for sale upon a convenient stand, a bill of the play hawked through the sudieuce, and all the mirthful adjuncts of an English fair heartily patronized outside the trial-chamber by the crowd which, unlike Storne's starling, "Can't get in." To that complexion we may come at last,

I am always much entertained in my spare moments by a

I am always much entertained in my spare moments by a couple of lawyers' clerks, one of whom waits on Tom Shearman, while the other is an aide-de-camp of Gen. Tracy. Shearman's squire has a something Jewish smack about the nose and the forehead. His facial angle stands to an extreme apex in the tip of his nose, and the edge of his brow is so exactly subtended by the end of his chin that his profile closely resembles a pick-ax. Tracy's young man bears bimself after a martial fashion, and sits in his chair as if there were a charger between his knees and the dim vista of another Balaklava in his front. His hair—what there is of it—is reddish. But it is no closely cropped, and so shiny withal, that the back of his head glows as if it were a tremendous carbunds. He sports a very diffident mustache, which he caresses with a touching but unreciprocated solicitude. These two young men have a much more dig-nified and significant port than either of their

SHEARMAN'S CLERK to attend Mr. Jawkins to the Old Bailey, and hum that worthy's praises behind his coat-tails. He sits in the rear of the tearful Clerk of Piv-mouth; and, when the little attorney wriggles mouth; and, when the little attorney wriggles in his chair, at once does a certain contagious sinuscity overtake his satellite. If Shearman bobs up to stand tiptce and whisper a suggestion into Tracv'e ear, immediately his clerk attempts to soar likewise, and is only restrained, like a jackdaw caught in a rat-trap, by the teeming green-baize bag which, in his character of a suckling Judas, he importantly carries.

TRACY'S SQUIRE.

hath no flavor of the black art about him. He sits bott erect looking neither so the right nor

A mosting of the fathers and hunters of Inches the control of the control of the third was the control of the control of the third was the control of t

schoolboy on the first morning of the holidays.

Impush fun,

DOWNRIGHT DEVILTEN,

bubbled up in his expressive eves, and twinkled on the tip of his tongue. Incasasut repartee danced between himself and Tracy like summer-lightning,—only the lightning was all Moulton's; and the gloomy cloud-banks it lit up, the fierce solemnity of his cross-examiner. Porter was a candid failure,—that is, his very manner indicated the utter desperation and vague uncertainty of his task. Tracy, on the other hand, being much more adroit, has always temporarily effected the impression that his direst flasco was a success,—though, of course, when his audience recovered from the momentary influence of his manner, that impression disappeared.

The morning was wasted in a futile attempt to show that the witness had been concerned in the original publication of the Bowen letter which was the slow match of this catastrophe, while the afternoon was expended in asking Moulton if he had not declared Mr. Beecher's innocence to a list of at least sixty people, whose names Tracy propounded with a pompous gravity almost farcical when it is remembered that Moulton has over and over again admitted, as he did to-day, that he had constantly and zealously lied to divert suspiction from Mr. Beecher and protect the scandal from disclosure. One of Moulton's shots evidently.

HIT TRACY ESTWEEN WIND AND WATEE.

That towering three-decker exploded one of his broadsides in a tremendous question of "Where did you first see that paper?" The point of the anower was expected to be an admission that Tilton and Moulton had jointly conocced it. But the enemy's port-fires were alight, and a cracking carronade split Tracy's live-oak with the reply, "If first saw it, General, in a confidential interview with you and Tilton." I should like to truthfully affirm that the General blushed. But he winced only, and the andience passed a chuckie over each other's heads, all round and about the room. Evarts, who sits in his chair during the cross-examination, with angry wrink

By the way, the wretched wonn man who off-cially reports this trial has been forced into the position of Capt. Cuttle, and, from the rising of the witness to the going down of the same, is

Overhauling his notes.

Tracy's questions are usually of such prodigious length that Moulton shakes his head with an expression of amused bewilderment, and asks, "Will the stenographer please read that?" Upon which the perspiring creature beneath him faintly and imperfectly translates his weird hieroglyphics into the vernacular. During the cross-examination, the voice of the stenographer has been a frequent, though always a feeble, incident in the proceedings. Everybody catches him in errors; the Judge roars at him in a voice of thunder; the lawyers sneer at his inaccuracy; the witness calmly smiles down upon him; while the audience longs to accelerate him with a vigorous pedal stimulant.

The absence of the Beechers and of Mrs. Tilton was the result, I fancy, of a solemn council of war held on Sunday, at which Evarts presided.

THE INJURIOUS EVECT

of war held on Sunday, at which Evarts presided.

THE INJURIOUS EFFECT
of their presence upon the jury seems to have struck everybody but Shearman, who revels in the sort of theatre display which surrounds a man on trial for nurder, with his weeping wife and children. Mr. Beecher's palpable suriety, the feverish interest he took in the smallest contention between counsel, the terrible indications of mental distress which hung their crimson on his cheeks,—all these things produced impressions the very reverse of those desired by the crafty little lawyer who is mainly responsible for the equivocations of this trial,—who never comes to the surface except to emphasize a technical point or a discrepancy in debate or punctuation. Had our blessed Lord depended upon such an attorney before Pontius Pilate, Shearman would have concentrated the defense of Christianity in the plea that the Roman authorities had no jurisdiction, or dexterously argued that Caiaphas' title to the High-Priesthood was imperfect.

Doctor Syntax.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

E. M. Clark, a prominent citizen of Wisner, Neb., died on Wednesday night, at Omaha. Three Indians froze to death at the Red Cloud Agency, during the late cold weather; also a number of ponies. They had nineteen days in-

Last Sunday Dr. Bigger, of Indianapolis, pre-scribed for a child of John Lavey, and by the

WASHINGTON.

Another Day and Night Wasted in the House.

Insensate Opposition of the Democrats to a Vote on Civil Rights.

Various Suggestions of a Compromise by Both Sides.

At Last Accounts the Dreary Roll-Oall Was Proceeding.

Louisiana Question.

Eloquent Speech by Mr. Conkling on the

The Most Convincing Arguments Yet Advanced.

THE CIVIL RICHTS BILL. Special Dispatch to The Oficence Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House still

non-caus nave followed each other, and there are new no indications of a compromise. The contest has assumed something of the appearance of a military maneuvre. Both parties are organized into what the members call relief-squads. The reliable Democratic force is seventy-five, which is divided into three squads of twenty-five, which is divided into three squads of twenty-five. enty-five, which is divided into three squads of twenty-five each, with Cox, Randall, and Eldredge for Captains. The Republican voting-force is about 150, divided into squads of thirty; there are 162 Republicans in town, but some are old and feeble, and cannot be relied upon. The only signs of irresolution are among the Democrats; they are fewer in numbers, and cannot secure as long intervals of rest as the Republicans. Many of the Democrats were half-hearted at first, but were forced by their leaders to make the fight. They are by their leaders to make the fight. They are now weary of it, and confess that they have

has been suggested by
THE NEW BULE PRIVATELY PROPOSED
by the Speaker and others. This rule proposes
a medium between the absolute control of the
majority and the absence of flibinstering, and a
limitation upon the prosent obstructing power of
the minority. It proposes that the previous
question shall not be called upon a bill on the
day of its presentation, and that the minority shall
have the power to demand reasonable debate on
all measures. Such a rale will enable the was
privated to control legi-lation, and will allow the
minority the amplest rights. The most experienced parliamentarians of the House, who
have examined it, say that it will
accomplish all of these results. The bill can be
to the Committee on Rules. This Committee
to the Committee on Rules, as
one of the very highest privilege, and should not
allow dilatory motions to be made. An appeal
from his ruling could of course the sustained as
his decision could be affrmed, by a majority.
The Speaker says that there can be no question
of higher privilege than one affecting the right of the House to govern
itself. The Committee on Rules,
as regards the Civil-Rights bill, is a conservative
committee. It consists of Speaker Baine, Maynard, Garfield, Cox, and Randall. Of these,
Maystard alone is earnestly in favor of the CivilRights bill. Blaine and Garfield do not think
that the destinies of the Republican or of any
party can be materially advanced by said legislation. The proposition to make a rule especially
framed to pass the Civil-Rights bill, and to be
subsequently rescinded meets with little favor.

Seeker Raine to do and the seeker and solution of the south has had the benefit of
careful attention to all the speeches which have
greated him, of which he had had the benefit of
careful attention to all the speeches which have
preseded him, of which he had had the benefit of
the House of Representatives, who relieved
the testion of the routine proceedings
of their own body by visiting in their relief
squads the Scuate-Chamber. If Thurman had

NUMBER 160.

rule, there has been a good deal of con-to-day among leading Republicaus, and to of R may be briefly stated. The rule by Mr. Cessna last Monday has been

by Mr. Cessus last Monday has been SURSTANFIALLY MODIFIED.

and those Republicans who voted against it can, without inconsistency, vote for the one that is to take its place. Mr. Cessus's was to be applicable only to the remainder of the present session, this is to be a general rule for all future stime until charged or repealed. It provides that when any question is pending before the House, there shall be but two dilatory motions entertained. One to adjourn, and one fixing the time to which it shall adjourn, but the previous question is not to be seconded on the same day that a proposition is introduced or reported unless by a majority of three-fourths. In other words, the new rule is designed to prevent filibustering, while at the same time it furnishes an additional guard to the minority.

law.

THE LAST QUESTION

is why, the solution of the problem being so easy on Monday, this long, tiresome struggle in the House has been continued and is persisted in. Inquiries on both sides of the House have not elicited any satisfactory explanation on that head, but the general impression is that it has come now to a mere point of obstinacy, neither party being willing to concede that it is tired of the iruitless strife.

Only five weeks remain of the present Congress, and, owing to the large number of measures of a public character pending, some persons apprehend.

AN EXTRA SESSION

apprehend.

AN EXTRA SESSION

will become necessary, unless fillbustering shall be abandoned, and night-sessions held exclusively for the consideration of business. Others, however, are of opinion that there will be no necessity for an extra session, if the members closely apply themselves to work. Few, if any, members desire an extra session.

CONKLING ON LOUISIANA.

HIS SPEECH IN THE SENATE YESTEDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tricina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—"The Presidential campaign of 1876 has been opened in the Senate of the United States. It has been opened in the Senate of the United States, and legislation awaits." Senator Conkling, with these words, to-day commenced his very able speech upon Louisiana, and spoke for four hours. It was a compliment to the speaker that, upon a subject which long since became threathers and hackneyed, he could so long hold one of the largest audiences that has assembled in the Senate-Chamber this session. The galleries were filled an hour before the time. Conkling's manner is impressive and diguified, his language choice and cultured, his style, though somewhat loose, clear and forcible. He is more careful in his speech than most of his associates, and soldom fails to close each sentence with a cadence which is almost musical. He was at his best to-day. He spoke from a great vantage ground. He had hed the benefit of

annuls of your Library of Ludianchia, proterior for a shift of John Lawre, and by its
somewheed process of the process of the control of the Process of the Control Control of Action and the Control of Actio

the and the Communists in 1871, at Chicago and his resistance to the White Leaguers, demagogues, and political pharisees at New Orleans in 1875. For righting at the Chicago fire, the desperate classes whose platform consists in halred of law and diaregard of the rights of others, and using Federal baconets for the common good, the Governor of Plinois made Sheridan the object of special chastisement in a special message, but the Grand Jury falled to discredit the soldier. This would be the case in New Orleans.

Conkling rediculed the sophistry by which the banditti dispatch had heen distorted. He showed how clearly it referred to the ringleaders of the armed White League, who were notorious malefactors and properly banditi. There was a bitter rebuke in the passage in which Conking

ARRAIONED THE CONFEDERATE SENATORS for deparaging the President and Lieutenant-General of the army. Such a course he said would not pacify the Southern people or carry the next Presidential election. The people of this country, he said, will not forget the memory of Grant and Sheridan until they are prepared to dance upon the grave at Mount Vernon, and tear down the column at Bunker Hill. He reminded the Southern Senators that it was not long since the boast had been privately made in the House of Representatives that the Confederate troops would be paid in coin from the Boston banks, and that they would water their horses in the Hudson River.

AN OLD FRAUD. BIG REVENUE SWINDLE IN NEW OBLEANS IN 1868-'9.

Special Diepatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JED. 23.—Some time since the firm of Brannan Summers & Co., of Louis-ville, cent a petition into the House asking to be reimbursed for duties on imported sugars which ney were compelled by fraud to pay. The petimittee, where the whole subject was thoroughly Investigated, and to-day the Committee agreed upon a bill granting the relief prayed for. amount involved is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The investigation brought to light the fellowing facts: In 1868, while Perry Fuller was Collector of the Port of New Orleans, a ring was formed for the purpose of smuggling sugar, composed of J S. Clark, a notorious gambler of that city; W. C. Gray, Special Deputy Collector of the port; J. O. White, Deputy Naval Officer; S. H. Boown, Storekeeper; and R. L. Ream, Superintendent of Warehouses, all of New Orleans. The manner of procedure was to import sugar and place it in bonded warehouses, where it could be taken only upon payment of the duties in gold or upon a transportation bond setting forth that it was to be transported to some 'interior port of delivery where the duties would be paid. The sugar would be taken out of the warehouse by means of the transportation bond, but, instead of being shipped as stipulated in the bood, it would be sent to the store of one Saria, a merchant of the city. The transportation bond and all the papers.

the city. The transportation bond and all the papers connected with the importation

WERE THEN DESTROYED,

and the sugar sold in the regular course of trade, passed to desiers in Lonsville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other inland cities. The result was that in many cases the revenue detectives following the matter up would compet the purchasers in these interior cities to pay the duties that should have been paid by the New Orleans importer. The ring continued its occupation for a year or two, till, in April, 1869, Casey took charge as Collector of the Port, and a change in the minor offices destroyed the facilities for carrying on the business. During the time that the ring flourished they made a great deal of money. Subsequently

MORAL DEFORMITY.

Specimens of the Ugly Shapes Which It Sometimes Takes.

Further Particulars of the Fight with the Notorious James Boys,

The Detectives' Action Char. acterized as Needlessly Barbareus.

Mayor Stokley Makes a Final Appeal in Behalf of Charley Ross.

All the Facts Imparted to Neighboring Justices, and Their Aid Solicited.

History of the Ku-Klux Troubles in Southern Illinois.

History of the Ku-Ktux Troubles in Southern Illinois.

THE JAMES DESPERADOES.
FUNTER PARTICULARS OF 918 ROUT AT EXAMPLE.

Special Playath 20 The Cheese Problem.

The Kanasa City Journal of Journal Playath 20 The Cheese Problem.

The Kanasa City Journal of Journal Playath 20 The Cheese Playath 20 The

ported an indictment found, armed to the teeth and full of whisky, went to the county-seat of Williamson County, walked into the residence of the State's Attorney, demanded of him informa-tion concerning the action of the Grand Jury, and that he should have proceedings against him discontinued. at midnight, of the same date and in it were several men known to have been Pinkerton's Chicago detectives; that the lines between here and Cameron were not in operation; that early in the morning the same engine and caboose were seen to mas Chilicothe, and a was understood that the James Days were in the caboose heavily ironed. The conclusion would appear to be that the men who got off the train a week ago were detectives who were on the lay; that they accuratined what they wanted, and the caboose of Thesday night contained others, and that others got off the train when it stopped a mile and a half beyond a chailon.

The people of Clay County, as far as the reporter could learn, deeply deplore the affair all around. They regret that the James boys came had to their midst in this manner if they did come at all, which they seem to doubt.

Just how far a band of detectives, or anybody else, should go in their actsants to capture outlews is not definitely known. If they have to resort to throwing bombshells into a family of innocent children and women, it is questionable whether their efforts to rid the country of bandits will accomplish their purposes. Two wrongs never made a right. The band grande introduced on this occasion is simply barbarous.

CHARLEY ROSS.

the lost child, Charley Ross, has addressed the following circular to Justices of the Peace and

other prominent persons living in the neighbor-hood in which it is thought the supposed abduct-

and that he should have proceedings against him discontinued.

Not long ago—only a few months—a number of the Williamson County assassins were at Anna, Union County, on the day the Democratic Congressional Convention was held. One of them approached the Hon. N. R. Casey with a drawn pistol and proposed to kill him because the would-be assassin suspected him of the high crime and mi-demeasure of having aided in the deat of a gentleman-who was a caudidate for nomination before that Convention. Another would-be assassin on the same occasion, with ristil in hand was esarching for a gentleman—them a member of the General Assembly—to kill him on suspicion of not being a true Democrat.

kill him on suspicion of not being a true Democrat.

This, and more, to the account of Williamson.—Not long ago, a mob, undisguised, at the Town of Carbondale, in Jackson County, led by a prominent citizen,—a gentleman who has been suce honored by the Governor,—attempted to take a prisoner from the Sheriff of the county and hang him.

Not long ago, a mob, undisguised, at the Town of Murphysboro, in Jackson County, took a neary from the jail and hung him, a woman piscing the rope around the rascal's neck. If mob-law is ever justifiable it was in this case, and we do not much blame the Governor for only issuing a little "proclamation," and then betting the affair drop. The Governor is human, and cannot be expected to be very energetic in an effort to pusish the summary executors of justice on a negro guity of the rape and murder of a white woman. CARD FROM MAIOE STOKER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispots to The Chicago Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Mayor Stokley, determined to leave no stone unturned to recover

This for Jackson,

Not long ago disguised men in Randolph
County visited the residence of a negro man in
the night time, took him out, stripped his back
naked, whipped him and ordered him to leave This for Randolph.

This for Randolph.

—Not long ago a mob attempted to take out of the County Juli of Alexander a murderer and hang him. But the officers of the law in Alexander are not fearful men, and the mob was "induced" to not execute its intention.

This for Alexander.

—Not long ago a band of disguised men in Saline County visited, in the night time, the residuace of a citizen, took him out of his bed, and, on his own porch, with pistols at his head, made him dance for several hours. The band, on the same night, visited the residence of another cit-

on his own porch, with pistols at his head, made him dance for several hours. The band, on the same night, visited the residence of another citizen, took him out of bed, and beat him. They gave him notice that, if he gave hie band reason to visit him again, he would be killed.

This for Saline.

Not long ago—on the 15th of the present month—a band of disguised men, twelve in number, visited in the night time the residence of William Sloan, in Johnson Country, and demanded admittance, and this followed, as related by the Vienna Ychman.

Sson opened the door, when, to his horror, he beheld a dozen men, all masked and disguised beyond recognition. They informed Sloan that they had heard that he he was in the habit of "abusing his chidren, and had come to see aboutit." They then depanded to see a little child of Sloan's, which was produced, and carefully examined. No marks of violence being visible on the child's body, the Ka-Klux informed Sloan that it was well for him that the child's body showed no marks of bad treatment, and admonishing him to be careful as to how he treated his children, for they would call on him agala, mounted their horses and rode away. Before leaving, however, they deposited a bunch of hickory switches in Sloan's door-yard. We suppose they left the switches to give Sloan to understand the manner of the punishment in store for him if he failed to comply with their mandates. After leaving Sloan's house they were met on the road by Mr. Dupout, but did not offer to stop or in any way intorfere with him. Mr. Dupont says there were about a dozen or of the Ka-Klux. That some roke houses and some mules, but that both horses and zone muse, but that both horses and zone muse, but that both horses and any may intorfere with him. This and more for Johnson.

We have only partially told the story of Egyptian Ku-Klux; sm.

To these facts we call the attention of the Geberral Assembly, and in the name of the law-abiding people of Egypt demand an investigation, so that a remody, "short, sharp, and decisive

LOUISIANA "NIGGERS."

They Have Rights Which White Men Must Respect.

The Question Is, Have Their Rights Been Respected?

The Question Is, Havo Their Rights
Been Respotted?

Remarkable Clash of Testimony Given by Army Officers.

Maj. Merrill's Version of the Shreveport Troubles.

Maj. Merrill's Version of the Shreveport Troubles.

It Is Flatly Contradicted by Ool, Morrow, Gen. Emory's Aid.

The Louisland NNESTIGATON.

New Ontakin Jan. 28.—Maj. Levis Merrill's the state of the people that the second of the state of the people that the people that

the feeling on the part of the Conser

FOREIGN.

The French Assembly Still Engaged on the Constitutional Bills.

An Amendment Formally Recognizing the Republic Likely to Be Defeated.

Conflicting Reports of Army Movements in Spain.

FRANCE

FRANCE.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS IN THE ASSESSED.
PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the Assembly to-day the debate on the Constitutional bill of M. de Ventavon was resumed. The Eight move the withdrawal of all the constitutional measures before the Chamber. The motion was rejected.
M. Laboulaye then moved an amendment to the Chamber of the Manual of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Manual of the Chamber of the C

give the country security, while monarchy was an impossibility.

M. De Labassetiere opposed the motion, and demanded the restoration of the monarchy.

M. Louis Blanc opposed the creation of a Presidency, which had been fatal to the Republic. The coup d'etat would have been avoided if the Presidency sad not been established in 1848. He moved that the clause concerning the Presidency read as follows: The Government of France is a Republic.

His speech caused great excitement in the House. The debate was closed. The Right succeeded in carrying a motion that a vots be taken to-morrow, and the sitting was adjourned. The position taken by M. Blanc is believed to indicate a division in the Republicae ranks which will lead to the defeat of M. Laboulaye's amendment implying a formal proclamation of the Republic.

THE CARLISTS ATTACKED. value on the Carlists, and has already taken several of their strong positions. King Alphonso is with his army.

HENDATE, Jan. 23.—Don Carlos will personally command the troops in the battle which is impending to fustrate the efforts of the Alphonaista to relieve Pampeluna.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Speeches Made and Resolutions Adopted in the Convention at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribuns.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—The "God in the Constitution 'Convention got down to work to-day, which means that the discussion of the manner in which a Supreme Being should be recognized by the Constitution was thoroughly discussed. A strong point is being made by those in attendance in citing State Government

FGISLATION FOR

The City Officers and Committee Excha

Comptroller Hayes Su

Prepared Last

He Raises His Voice in omy and Retre

How Shall the City Be

The Veto P

A meeting of the Genera lee, having reference to better the city, appointed by the Co Monday evening, was held you the office of the City Clerk presided, and there were als ardson. Dixon, Waterman, H the Mayor, Comptroller H Counsel Dickey, Collector Vo missioner McGrath, City Atta

a crowd of outsiders.
Comptroller Hayes, when the opened, said that he had with the bill submitted by him to ture, which had direct refer

annual tax-levy, in money, ic invest the same in United Sta-bonds, and keep the same in or town.

The bill also repeals all

that the amount of cash for shall be kept separate in the into any contract for any

any Board or Department ther
into any contract for any b
work, or any improvement,
shall exceed \$1,000, until at
provided by such contract to
the Treasury, appropriated a
expenditure, and the remaind
for by tax-levy or otherwise.

It etempts from any subset
sersments any property which
hereafter be, soid to, or struct
to any city, town, or village fo
or assessment. Any mit
ty holding any property,
or interest therein,
under any sale for any unpaid
or joint or undivided revenu
persons holding under such as
taxes or assessments, may sell
divided interest the such retime of legal redemption,
annum interest thereon up to
up such claims or title,
authorities should not proceed
deed when the for any prope
or forfeited for unpaid tax
claim so acquired shall not is
of such failure, but such iten
tinue until paid or sucrendar
Mr. Hayes said that the d
the chief fastures of the
were minor points which
There were over \$1,000,000 d

TAX-CERTIFIC
remaining unpaid, not to

Mr. Hayes said that the cwas correct.
The Mayor asked whether not informed by purchase buy, that they were prevent reosen of the change of t such purchases unaste?
Mr. Hayes—That is so.
Ald. Waterman said that der the new law, to go int any tax sale over the value.
Mr. Hayes thought that special provision made property for taxes, under that any tax sale claim w State, unless there was an session by the purchaser, laxes during seven years.

FIGHTING T

In reply to Ald. Richards marked that some of the les papers had done the city an people to fight taxes. Whe openly proclaimed that the denuded, and that the city rupt, they must expect the pailty to be lightly held our Nobody admired the abil newspapers more than he of that the articles referred to ble injury. For his own pathe expenditures of the control of the congress of the control of the congress of the control of the congress of the congress of the control of the congress of the con

FOREIGN.

h Assembly Still Engaged Constitutional Bills.

ment Formally Recognizing Republic Likely to Be Defeated.

g Reports of Army Movements in Spain.

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Constitutional bill of M. de Ventuned. The Eaglit move the with-

timed. The Right move the withthe constitutional measures before
The motion was rejected.

ye then moved an amendment to
bill, providing that the Governprosed of a Sonate. Chamber of.

President of the Republic, who
of the executive power. M. Lathe object of his amendment was
and that the Republic was the exment of France, and to convert
a law. A Republic alone could
try security, while monarchy was
ty.

assetiere opposed the motion, and
restoration of the monarchy.

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Blanc opposed the creation of a raich had been fatal to the Recoup d'etat would have been avoid-midency and not been established in oved that the clause concerning the ad as follows: The Government Resulting

Recibble.

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mplying a formal proclamation of

TE CABLISTS ATTACRED. n. 28:-The National army has ad-

e Carlists, and has already taken r strong positions. King Alphonso an. 28.—Don Carlos will personally troops in the battle which is imstrate the efforts of the Alphonsist

THE CONSTITUTION.

ade and Resolutions Adopt Convention got down to work to-ans that the discussion of the ich a Supreme Being should be the Constitution was thoroughly strong point is being made by dance in citing State Government a God as a reason why the Gen-ent should recognize such a being, in interested the few present this nuch importance was given ground taken by eath-andividual who would affirm many ingenious mechanisms day were not the result of human

TWIN IS ... ATHEISTS AND THE PRINCE OF pools.

erris, of Sparta, Ri., said there f harmony between the general rements,—the difference being in servances. The Gone ral Go-es no Sabbath. The President servaces. The Gone ral Goes no Sabbath. The President
ass sometimes sits, mails are car
access their based on that day,
ple of the officers of the General
is being followed by those
froments, they feeling at libas independent as higher
an in Sparta, where the people are moral and religious, teams are the streets on Sanday without and fined. He was in favor of forms all, Libertinism, enactment of the Biue Laws of

considered that the resolutions mended as to not declare that the eme authority, but only that part test to civil affairs. This would the views or's large number who wise indorse them.

C. Wells did not believe that the lovement was to place our Chrisson an undeniable basis. This a great fallacy. All things were ral ends, and God's government ations as well as individuals. The institutions is in God, and hence legal basis. The phrase causes it of divine authority by NENCE TO HUMAN ENACTMENTS.

is of cuvine authority by NENCE TO RUMAN ENACTMENTS. sired to secure to these institu-tion of the law, not a basis. In-gour religious institutions on a should aim to place our civil in-moral basis. nesolutions.

a Christian institutions of this nation pon the rights of any class of citizens, ark and safeguard of all right, the se-natututions are expicitly legal basis in I law can be in no manner intolerant

nation,
the Associated Press. I
ANT OF HARMONY.
O. Jan. 28.—The National Remet sgain to-day, and President
g the chair, offered his resignaund that be had been led to be
heard last night that he was
achy with the views and objects
too, and had been severely cenusis upon which he had placed the
his opening address. He then
dine his position. He didn't reolitical movement. It was moral
and object, and had no political
te didn't believe there us such a
success of this movement is
de between civilization and
de Governments of Greece,
keypt were all wanting in
citas is ours, yet the absence of
in't affect their prosperity. He
in legislating his fellow-antisens
for either a day or a book; did
object of the movement was to
an institutions on an undeniable
that there was no necessity for

that there was no necessity for resign, and he finally concluded air. troduced last night were then scussed, one by one. Various onts were offered, some of which d some rejected, and the whole lly passed substantially as pre-

E OHIO DAIRYMEN.

Jan. 28.—In the Dairymen's day the practice of skimming into cheese was discussed, and by opposed. Col. S. D. Harris, uty, delivered an address on retacil.

Portage County; Secretary and Harris, Summit County; Coretary, W.L. Lawrence, Cuyahoga.

or joint or undivided revenue, with any and all persons holding under such sale for subsequent taxes or sa-essments, may sell such joint or undivided interest in such real estate after the time of legal redemption has expired. Any party may purchase the tax-title or claim of such municipatity by paying the sum due at the date of final legal redemption, and if per cond per annum interest thereon up to the date of taking up such claims or title. If any municipal suthorities should not proceed to take out a tax-deed when due for any property pirchased by it or forfeited for unpaid taxes, the interest or claim so acquired shall not tapes in consequence of such failure, but such item or claim shall continue until paid or surrendered.

Mr. Hayes said that the document contained the chief features of the bill, although there were more points which had been omitted. There were over \$1,000,000 dollars worth of TAX-CERTIFICATES

remaining unpaid, not to a scale of several thousands of unpaid personal tax.

Ald. Waterman considered that there should be some further inducements held forth by the city to induce people to pirchase. Otherwise the amount of tax-certificates would be piled up to an enormous and unwieldy amount.

Tax-Commissioner McCrash read some provisions of the Milwankee City Charter which bore upon the sale of certificates. There were no tax-fighters in Milwankee, he said, and he wished the earne were true of Chicago.

The Mayor understood that Mr. Hayes' bill provided that the city whould not assume the attitude of a subsequent purchaser, in order to secure its claim.

Mr. Hayes said that the opinion of the Mayor was correct.

The Mayor saked whether the Comptroller was not informed by purchasers, who decided to

LEGISLATION FOR CHICAGO.

The City differes and the Aldermanic Committee Exchange Views.

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complete data the our second into security in the control of the Mayor Mr. Lawrence that the city of the first of the firs The Mayor asked whether the Comptroller was Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mayor asked whether the Comptroller was Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the drama which the Mr. Conking began by saying that the Mr. Conking began by saying the Mr. Conking began by saying that the Mr. Conking began by saying the Mr. Conking began by saying that the Mr. Conking began by saying the Mr. Conking began by say

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Shall It Have the Money Necessary for Its Existence?

The Gentlemen Who Met Last Night Say It Must.

Committees to Canvass for Funds.

A meeting of business and professional men was held in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening to devise means for raising money to purchase books for the Public Library, the demand for reading matter having increased so rapidly that the present supply of volumes is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of bor-rowers. Among those present were C. H. Fargo, A. C. Calkins, Dr. H. N. Powers, Mr. Keene, Ald. Schaffper and Dixon, Thomas Hovne, D. L. Shorey, W. J. Onahan, John Lyle King, Prof.
Mathews, Prof. Swing, Philip Hoyne, J. B.
Runnion, Prof. Fiske, J. C. Richberg, Obediah
Jackson, and Dr. H. A. Johnson.
On motion of Mr. Cuiver, C. H. Fargo was
called to the chair, the former being elected
Secretary.

seem him another dispatch to the effect that the Festion and Children were aren in the belief that all seem to be a control of the control of

ment to catimated. The present want of Chiesgo is not simply a Public to appear to the property of the propert

Special Disputch to The Chicago Fribune.
NEWCASTLE, N. B., Jan. 28.—Great excitement

still prevails over the Caraquet affair. It appears that Gifford was shot yesterday while

making arrests of the leaders of the riot, incom-pany with nine or ten special Constables. They

went to the house, inquired of the owner if any Frenchmen were there, and were answered in the negative. The party immediately rushed up the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford led, and, as inself, the stairs to the upper flat. Gifford was soon a corpse. The others sprang quickly up, and, throwing themselves to the floor, fired at the party of Freuchmen, wounding two and taking the remainder prisoners. The military here are on the qui vive. Two detachments of the Newcastle field battery of actilities, numbering thrity men and officers, left about 3 thus afternoon, taking two 9-pound guns and 100 rounds of ammunition, consisting of solid and case shot and disphragm shell. The officers are: Capt. R. R. Call, commanding: St. James Mitchell, and Surgeon J. S. Benson. The men are all in good spirits. Should a skirmish occur with the rebellious Freechmen, they will fully avenge the death of their comrade, Gifford.

thought all appreciated the importance of sus-taining the Library, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to designate canvassing committees.

rifes amminition, and two field gins, are now marching to the battle-ground of the non-educationists. They expect to reach Caraquet some time on Saturday. One of the Frenchmen wounded yesterday has since died.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OFERA.

"La Nozze di Figare" which had been postponed from Tuesday evening, was given last evening, fer the first time by this troups, with Heilbron, Maresi, Cary, Del Pnerte, De Bassioi, DR. Powers

would do his part, as far as he was able.

DR. FOWLES
had been surprised at the development of the
Library. A richness and nower of mind had
been shown which he had not supposed would be
manifested for some years to come. Multitudes
were still craving for books; the Library was alwars crowded; and it would be a shame and a
disgrace to the city if the men who had the
means did not contribute.

PROF. FISK
also made a few remarks, referring to the necessity for sustaining the Library.

ALD, HIKON
eaid the Council had not appropriated \$50,000
last year because there was an unexpended balance of \$26,000 to the Library Fund. He beheved if the Directors purchased the books needed, the belie would be pain by the Compuroller.

ALD, SCRAFFER.

felt confident that the Finance Committee would

ed, the bills would be paid by the Compiroller.

ALD. SCHAFFER.

felt confident that the Finance Committee would not recommend the making of an appropriation at this time of the year, because it was inhibited by the charter.

MR. RICHERRO did not believe the Library would go down so long as the law under which it was organized existed and the tax levy was made. The simple question was whether the Conneil would appropriate the funds necessary for its expenses or not.

remarked that whenever be took a stranger to see the elephant in Chicago, he took him to the Public Library, always finding food for the mind in studying the appearance and action of the visitors.

in studying the appearance and action of the Visitors.

The committee, then made the following report, which was concurred to:

Hardware—C. B. Nelson, W. G. Hibbard, A. P. Sceberger, J. T. Ryerson.

Grocers—Thomas Murdock, John M. Durand, W. M.
Boyt, Frank Gray.

Insurance—George C. Clarke, S. M. Moore, O. W.
Barrett, L. H. Davis,

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Barrett, L. H. Davis,

Insurance—George C. Clarke, S. M. Moore, O. W.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ACADEMY—NO. H Mister, Maller H. A. Marter, Marter, Maller H. A. Marter, Maller H. A. Moore, O. Clarke, C. M.

Wantel—Insurance—George C. Clarke, S. M. Moore, O. W.

Wantel—State H. H. Taylor, R. Maller H. A. Wantel—State H. M. Taylor, R. Maller H. M. Taylor, R. Maller H. M. Taylor, R. M.

Wantel—Insurance—George C. Clarke, S. M. Moore, O. W.

Wantel—State H. H.

B. Drake, George H. Laffin, Arthur Farrar, E. T. Wat-

thought the business-mon of the city understood the necessities of the Library, and believed they were ready and willing to carry it over the present emergency, which was an accident in its history.

After remarks by John Lyle King and others, the meeting adjourned. The members of the different committees are requested to meet at the Library at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS IN CHOICE AND beautiful residence lost immediately adictains the control of the con

J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL,

164 and 164 Dearbornest.

HOR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED ONE-GUARTER INtorrest in the north 54 test of Lot 8 in Block 83. O. T.
Chicago, on Franklin-st, near Madison, cast front, very
low; one-third cash, balance five years at \$ per cent.
Owners of its thres-quarter interest desire to improve.
This undivided one-quarter must be sold, and to any one
wishing its invest in the business contro of this city we can
and will make than unnefall opportunity. A. B. JACKSON and W. F. GRAY, Assignees of S. P. Lunt, Room
17, 100 Washington-8t.

POR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW 7Proom house with but for \$4,600; will take a 7-octave
plane as first payment. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 166 East
Madison-st. Madison-st.

FOR SAIR-GRAND BARGAIN-THE NORTH to of the east % of the northeast is Sec. 54. 39, 12, 20 acres fronting 58 rods on Tweltheast. E. H. CUMMINGS, 109 feast Randolph-st.

FOR SAIR-99 FRET ON CANAL-ST. NEAR SEbor, west front; cheap. 40 feet on Canal-st. near Folk, east front. MEAD & COR, 18; Laballe-st. FOR SALE 25 PEET ON FOURTH-AV., NEAR Jackson-st., at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 155 La-NAME - S.

FOR SALE CHEAP - 100X20 FEET TO ALLEY ON
Humbolds Boulevard; a splendist chance for investment if sold quick. LARKIN & JENKS, 28 East Washington-st.

ingtonest.

FOR SALE-\$25,000, \$5,000 DOWN-NO. 31 WASHingtonest., south fromt, between State-st. and Wabash-av., 4-story stone-front store, and her Sixio; this is
just half value. T. B. SOYD, Room 16, 168 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-CHEAF-ON WARASH-AV., JUST
1 south of Twiffth-it., a large frame house, with 30
test of had. GEORGE M. HIGGINSUN, No. 8 Washington-st. ngion-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., 75 FEET, FULL i depth, cost front, north of Twenty-ninth-st. GRORGE M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 36 Washing-COn-st.

JOR SALE—A BARGAIN—DESIRABLE 2-STORY
I frame house and two lets 12 South Leavite-st., 2
rooms, bath, etc., gas notes, 12 South Leavite-st., 2
half block from street-care. Apply as 15 South Leavite.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED-BRIOK HOUSE IN A CHOICE LOCA-ties, worth \$40,000; will pay \$4,000 cash or assume incumbrance, balance in very choice South Evanton proporty. Would like piece of good business proy ray worth \$10,000 to \$30,000 on about same terres. H. OS-BORN & SON. 128 Lexaline-st. WANTED FO BUY CENTRAL BUSINESS PROP.
erty. Will pay cash, and prices mass be low. Gire
particulars to secure at ention. Address P. O. Bux 518. BOARDING AND LODGING.

22 ABERDEEN-ST. - LARUE FRONT ROO
22 first floor, attractively furnished, very delight
for macried couple; quite low terms; also smaller room
one or two nice young ladies or gands, very cheap;
modern comforts; table equal to the best. An invisi
homs. 346 LEST WASHINGTON-ST. — TO RENT— blags, newly-furnished above room; also a single room. A few day boarders desired. First-class table.

264 MICHIGANAY. — PLEASANT LOCATION, with instellation board, a large, handsomoly-furnished room; also front hall-room, with closes.

418 AND 420 WABASHAY. — GDOD BOARD FOR latins or gentlemen; \$10 55 per week, with me of planto; single rooms, 55.50.

529 WABASHAY.—ONE LAHGE AND THREE mail rooms, with board. Reference required.

MEVADA HOTEL, WABASHAV., BETWEEN Madison and Monros-sis.—First-class board, & per week; two in a room, &c, day-board, \$5; transient, \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND HOTEL, 120 JACK-1 son-st., near Haisted—Formish accommodations as gued as are to be found at a well-requisted betel. Large parlor, reading-room, library, sewing-room, and bathroom, with host and cold water on each floor. Has be an in obstation over six years, furnishing a comfortable and happy home for many hundred lady boardors, both pering. The building throughout heated for home of the pering that the work of the pering the building throughout heated for hundred lady gas. Ladies from the country, on business, will find the Woman's Hotel a quiet and pleasant stopping place. Price, per day, \$1; regular board, by the week, \$5 to \$3.75.

POARD-AND LODGING IN A RESPECTABLE privace family by an Englishman, Give full particulars and lowest terms for permanence. Pull particulars DOARD-AND ROOM FOR GENT AND WIFE IN
Drappedable plain family. Terms must be moderate.
Address N 44, Tribune office.
DOARD-FOR A LADY AND CHILD IN A QUIET,

DOARD-BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A house south of Twentieth-at. M.F., Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

L'XCHANGE-A GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 131 L'acres, good buildings, 2 miles east of Jolies depot; valuation, \$15,000; incumbrance, \$8,100; for city proper-ty. GEORGE BICKERDIKE, 208 LaSules-U. GEORGE BIOKERDIKE, Me Labelle-st.

HAVE CASH, REAL ESTATE, AND GOOD INdorsed notes, which the excessors for a stock of
staple goods. Address H.M.P.-O. Bax 182.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL—LEASE OF 100-ROCM
hotel, doing good business (principally boarders),
good location, together with furniture completes, for inall property at cash value. Address N.S. Tribune oftics.

TO EXCHANGE A BRAUTIFUL HOME, CON-veriently and pleasantly located, on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st.; cash value, \$49,000. Will take residence valued from \$15,000 to \$25,000, balance long time. Address Y 13, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SUBURRAN FOR a \$5,000 and an \$8,000 to \$10,000 honse in city, MANN & CONGDON. Recent 18, 145 LaSalie-ft. WOULD EXCHANGE—A 20,000 INTEREST IN A first-class manufacturing business, which has paid me more than 50 per cent per annum upon capital invested for the hast two years and a half, and can still be increased, for a stock of goods, either day goods, groseries, notions, cobacce and cigars, or any staple goods I can move to the mountains, where I wish to go for my health, None but a square business man need apply. Address T., Tribune office,

A BARGAIN—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY allogant reserved 7% cotace planeforts, with overstrung base, agrafic attackment, full iron frame, and French grand estion; is richly-poinhed case, with heavy moldings, serpenting plynth, finely-caved legs and bre; bull, rich, and powerful team An exceedingly fine instruction, and powerful team An exceedingly fine instruction, and powerful team An exceedingly fine instruction. The control of the control A NEW 15 OCTAVE PIANO, FIRST-CLASS, ALL modern improvements, for sale at a great sacrifice. Inquire at 599 North Clark-st., first floor. TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE A NEW PIANO, ussurpassed in tone and finish, at 281 Oak-st., noar the lake.

FOR SALE—TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF Hallet, Davis & Co., Steinway, Icight & Co., and other makers. Prices from \$175 to \$300. W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sia. BALL, State and Adams-ts.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS DElicared by the most eminest musicians of both hemispheres to be unrivaled and incomparable. Organs sold
for payments monthly, quarterly, or at different intervals,
extending one year or longer, or reside with privilege of
parchase. Illustrated estalogues with privilege of
parchase. Illustrated estalogues with privilege of
parchase. Illustrated estalogues with privilege of
Adams st., Chicago.

ONE KNABE, 2 STEINWAY, AND SEVERAL
other first-class pianos, almost new; also, several
guod organs, for sale very low by JUL. BAUER & CO.,
editors State and Monroe-sts., Palmer House. DIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT: REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 State at, by J. PRESTON. DIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND POR 2 UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7% OCTAVES, HANDSOME POSSESSOR PRICE 2250. W. W. KIMBALL,

PARTNER WANTED ADTIVE OR SITIATIVE WITH A \$15,000 to \$55,000, to take an interest in a thorogeneous continuous points and commission business. Following the desired, and unquestionable references given. Address V9, Tribons office.

PARTNER WANTED ENTHER SILENT OR ACTIVE, with \$10,000 to \$15,000, in a safe and profitable business. Address V 4, Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-IN AN OFFICE-A YOUNG MAN, UNmarried; must be correct at figures, a good scholar
and perman, and understand bookkeeping. References
required. P 91, Tribuse office.

WANTED-PAINTER TO DO WORK ON HOUSES in the city pay all or part in real. TRUESDELL BROWN, 105 Eith-av.

WANTED-A FIRST-OLASS MAN TO RUN A CLARK & CO. 107 and 199 South Cinton-st.

WANTED-TO OPEN COURTESPONDENCE WITH the city of the ci

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
Wanted-Single MEN TO DRIVE, AT BRINK'S
Our Express; must be well acquainted with the
streets of the city, S East Mandone 4.
Miscellancoup.

WANTED MEN TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS OF SOUTH OF THE STATE OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF T WANTHO CLERK FOR A LAW OFFICE. HE must have had apportence as such in Chicago. One who can write short-hand preserved. Address, stating qualifications and references. X st. Telbune after. WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE AND Telbune offices. Technice disc.

WANTED -AGENTS THAT ARE F. AND A. MAsons to call at 165 Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED - AGENTS THAT ARE F. AND A. MAsons to call at 165 Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED - 22 YOUNG MEN NOR ITALIAN OPERA.
A polly at single door. ReVick w's Thanke, between
10 sand it as m. sed 5 and 6 p. m. W. A. LAVELL.

WANTED - MEN. W. W. WANT TO HEAR FROM 800

men that would like to make \$200 a month. We
can show that would like to make \$200 a month. We
can show that most practical point that we see for making
tactory, and are willing to ead \$1 samples froe to men of
respectable appearance and swarge tact that are out of
business, and not dead by size. No padders wanted
RAY & CO., Chicago, m. Sant Randelphas, Room 18.

WANTED - MEN. TO SELL THE INPALLIBLE
Fire-Kindler, best and chaspost in use; kindler 30
free for a court; \$20 per day useds by good mee. J. T.
STONE & CO., 12 East Madison 48.

U. ANTED - 10 FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS; ANY STONE & CO., 17 East Madison st.

WANTED IN FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS: ANY young man of intelligence can make \$20 per wood. Callar Room R. No. 76 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND INFELLIGENT salesman and canvasser for a new and beaudiful arrows; \$5 to \$10 a day. 18 Dearborn-st., Room id.

WANTED—40 AGENTS AND CANVASSERS FOR the United Scates lightning coal-kindler; best in the world. Factory and main other, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st. H. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestica.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY -A NICE, TIDY GIRL to do second and isandry work in a small private family. Call at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Priday, Jan. 25, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Room 215; references required. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 907 Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fifth-at. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-week Apply at 30 South Park-av. WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO COOK FOR nine persons and wash and iron for two, Apply to 78 South Sangamon 48.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE, work. To a competent girl good wage will be paid. Apply at 511 Twenty-sixth-st., from 4 to 6 p. m., to-day. to-day.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT TO DO general bousework at 10s West Monroe-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-ledians-fr. a small family. Inquire at once at 1201 ledians-fr. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework must be a good book, washer, and ininer; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 162 Wahabaw. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironor. References required. Apply to 1124 Prairienv. between Tweety-fourth and Twenty-fiften-sts.
WANTED-GIRL, AT 114 GREEN-ST.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family and a ciri to take care of children. He south Clarket., questare.

WANTED-COMPSTENT GIRL TO SEW AND take care of children. 800 West Monroe-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF W ANTED-A GOOD NURSE GIRL, WITH REF-

warnen, at 189 Indiana-av.

Missellaneous.

Warnen, at 189 South Clark-st.

Warnen, 189 South Clark-st.

Warnen, at 189 South Clark-st. WANTED A SMART. ACTIVE GIRL, TO DO both-room work and wash towels, at 79 East Madison-st. C. E. BENNETT.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-TWO NEW 2-STORY BRICK DWELling-houses on Division and Astor-sta., first street
est of the State of the State of States to good tenants.
Inque of MR Not a REFER to estage on same lot;
or of Ptillo I. WRENER, No. 7 Hubbard court, between II and I o'clock p in.

TO RENT-A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT
marble-front first-class house on Forrest-av.; will be
rented cheap to a good tenant. E. S. WELLS, 61 South
Water-st. TO RENT 120 RANDOLPHST. NEAR CLARK-

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-WARM, FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS on third noor.

TO RENT—25, THERE GOOD ROOMS; 210, SMALL thore and swing-rooms near corner of Hubbard and Sampamonata; also system to common and the state of the TO RENT_COMPORTABLE AND NICELY FURnished too us by the day, week, or month. 71 Monros-st., Room 18, one block from the Post-Office.

\$1.000. \$5,000, AND LARGER SUBS TO
Lam on city property. A. S. PALMER. To HENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BAY-wingow, nicely furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 165 North Dearborn-st.

163 North Dearborn-st.
TO RENT-AND FURNITURE FOR SALE-FOUR
I incole-turnished rooms, all conveniences for housekepton; furnishes must be sold received and socompany is going East. 272 North Sedgwick-st.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT HONORE
Block, single and en suite, heated. Apply at Room TO RENT-IS AND 187 RAST WASHINGTON-ST.
I forrished rooms, single or on suits, cheap. Apply at lecon is.
TO RENT-S ROOMS, AND FURNITURE THERRId, complete for houghkeeping, for sale. 29 West
Maticon-st. TO RENT -- STORES. OFFICES. &..

TO RENT-POURTH AND MIFTH FLOORS (SEXISS L feet) over Matson & Co.'s store, on southwest corner State and Monroe-sts; steam elevator and h at. Price made very reasonable for non-hazardons purposes.

Also, rear racio (well lighted) on second floor Nos. 174 and 176 State-st. (4005 feet); steam elevator and heat; crocilent sign-soum. EUGENE S. PIKE, Rooms, 185 State-st. emedient sign-econi. EUGENE S. PIKE, Rooms, 185
State-st.

TNO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT. NO. 188
State-st.; a spiendid leastion, Apply to f. B. OTTS,
Reom 1, Otts Block, correr LaSalle and Madison-sta.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 20 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,
1 near corner Van Buren. Inquire up stairs, or at 105
South Halsted-st.

South Halsted-st.

Missealismeons.

TO RENT-ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER; also large 18th. Inquire at No. 18 North Climion-st.

TO RENT-ONE OF THE EUST NEW BUILDINGS
I in Chicago (Nos. 54 and 55 Fourthav., near Van Burenst), for a family hotel or large boarding-hone, with all the modern improvements, etc., etc. will rent to a good teant for two or two years. Inquire of JAMES A. MARSHALL, No. 124 South Clarket.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A HALL ON SOUTH SIDE, within the boundary of the river, Madison and Statesta, to be used for meetings of a Ladge. Parties who are latested will pieza address with particulars, stating routs, etc., to F. BAUMGAETEN, 186 West Eardolphet. dolphet.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRNISHED OFFICE on second floor, in a destrable location for a physician, Address M.D. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-DESK.ROOM IN A GOOD locality; will pay from \$3 to \$2 per month. Address N. 181 Indiana-at, third floor.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS ROUSE of 12 to 18 rooms, in a good location, for a term of years, Give price and address P. O. Bux 318.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION WESTON & CO., IS EAST WASHINGA TON-ST., BAVE SALMS OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND SLEIGHS, TUESDAYS AND PRIDAYS as 16 a.m.,
Parties withing to purchase horses at our place can have
an opportunity of trying them the day before sale, that
they may not be decerived.

One say man, I years old, seems and tind in all harness,
free and pleasant driver; sold forms and kind in all harness,
free and pleasant driver; sold forms old, warranted sound
and kind in all harness; and a pair of large Normaboyses, sound hand kind, work in all harness, Sewt.
Sold for want of use.
Siegart hay been and top buggy, built by R. Shaw &
Cu., and harness, combined.
Also, it other horses, of which description will be given
at time of sale. New and second-hand harness and buggiven. titing of sale. New and second-hand harness and bugplant of sale. New and second-hand harness and bugAN ALMOST NEW SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY.
AN Mast be sold to-day for cash. This means business.
DOE SALE—A EROWN HOMEN, 7 YEARS OLD,
sound and kind, weighing 1,600 lbs., cheap for cash.
WILDLY, 44 West Adams-t.
UGR SALE—FOR WANT OP USE—A RANDROM F.
sound, Bitle horse—m a fine stemper—and a splendid
larness, for 475, Also, a large steed work-home for 8%,
and a small one for 83. Oall to-day at 57 West Pitteenhith, near Contro-ax. WILDLY, di West Adamest.

WILDLY, di West Adamest.

LOR SALE, TOR WANT OF USE—A HANDROME, to complete the com

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. TTUATION WANTED -BY A GERMAN MARKUD man as gardener for a green-house or vineyard, or hot da. Good references. Address 8 7a, Thillians office.

Conchimen. Teamsters. (Truation Wanted - By A For conchimen, reliable and competen, and ork; first class reference. Address R 77, T SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE girs to do second work. Would do plain sowing. Please call as 338 line laland-str., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A private family, to cook, wash, and iron. Call for two days at 19 Butterfield-str., between Sitteenth and Servar days at D Butterfield St., between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

CITUATION WANTED - BY A GOOD SCANDL

D navisu girt, its somail family, to do general boursework or cooking, washing, and irening. Called the South work or cooking, washing, and irening. Called the South work or cooking, washing, and irening. Called the South work or cooking, washing, and irening. Called the South work or cooking, washing, and irening.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A DANISH GIRL TO Go general housework. Photas call at 617 Eurosideet.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL

In a respeciable private family; can gire hast of reference. 784 West Madison st. S. in a respeciable private lamily; can give heat or reference. 788 West Madison-84.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO de second work or general bodywork in a small private family. Apply at No. 785 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GOOK in a nice private family. Adverse 585 SOUTH Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN of the de-second work in a nice private house. Apply at 76 North Kneker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FESP ECTABLE girls as cook and second wirk in a nice private house. Apply at 76 North Kneker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FESP ECTABLE girls as cook and second wirk best references given if required. Call for two days as 28 Calumet-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MILLIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and General headers, to Milwaukee-st.

Miscellaneous.

ITUATION WAFFED-BY A FRENCH LADY AS traveling companion or seatherfree for lady; speaks conch and German. Address R.S., Tribuse office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A N ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, PAYING A GOOD profit, for sale; good reasons given for selling St. (10 capital required; a safe investment, Apply as 1st heat Madison at, in basement, of H. H. KELLEY.

A JOB-OFFIDE FOR SALE-THE JOB-OFFICE A of the Buchington (in.) Durity and Weekly Gazette, in complete running order, and now doing a good turbness, is offered for sale on terms to suit purposer. The lease of the couns will be turned over to the buyers, and indicance of the paper in scouring work for the office will be given. Address GAZETTE PRINTING CO., Burlington, in.

hagton. is.

A GREAT BARGAIN-FOR \$200 I WILL SELL MY
figures and stock; store is in good locality, and read
only 315 per mouth. Address U-48, Tribune whos.

A FIRST-OLASS PITTED-UP MEAT-SYALV. IN A
first-class market for tale chasp, owner having other
business. Inquire of R. D. REINEME, State and Twenticulates. Field & Leiter Market. DUSTNESS CHANCH WANTED-AN ACTIVE RUGGBUSTNESS CHANCH WANTED-AN ACTIVE RUGGBUSTNESS CHANCH WANTED-AN ACTIVE RUGGBuss man, who has bean outed business for some timeand owning considerable good productive real sease,
would discuss a superimental with some good concern
(manulacturing professed), where properly would be
taken for an interest to REB business (26,000 to 36,000).
If business warranteds, the amount could be domined
afterwards. The best of freferences given and required.
Address H C S, care \$\text{Aug} \text{POP} \text{BOR EM & Chicago.}

BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP
and on easy terms; capacity 3D barreis ner day. Address A. J. COLEV, 128 counts Water-ets.

DRIGGS-WANT 30, 847 A. BERICASTORDE IN A DRUGS-WANT TO RIVA D DRUGSTORE IN A T. MOORE, Bryan, 9.

DRINTING AND BINDING ESTABLISHMENT of Mortimer & Paice, Ricomington, Ill., for tale; all in good er-less; valued at \$8, dev will be sold at annetsen, if not sold privately before, for cas h. Tuesday, Feb. 3, 128, as a whole or in parts. Adverse MYSELS EUSHNELL, or W. M. HATCH, Alternoy-at-Law, Bloomington, Ill. NS.I.I. or W. M. HATCH, Alterney-st-Law, Blooming ton, Bil.

W HOLESALE LIQUOR ROUSE FOR SALE—THE good will, fixtures, and stock (it desired) of a wholesale liquor house; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire in person at 49 South Water-al.

W ANTED—A PARTY WITH 25,000 TO 186 org capital, to take an active er silent interest in a well-established grain and commission business, at Peoris, lib., connected with a well-known Chicage house. Pull investigation desired, and unquestionable references given. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

\$6000 wild. Buff A Half-Interest in An monthly. Call or address IT South Clark-ets, Roum 6.

\$5,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS CR. BESIX, 187 Washington-st.

\$6,000 INTEREST IN GOOD PAYING WHOLE.

MONEY TO LEND IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT ON city property and on farms for 2 to layears. Describe security and address P. O. Box SE, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-etc., meas Clark. Festablished 1844. MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON REAL ESTATE

Good commercial and secured paper wasted. M. C.

BALDWIN & CO., S. LaSaile-st., Room Z. MONEY TO LOAN, AT UNION TRUNK COMPA.

M ny's, on city improved property, in sums of \$1,44 MONEY TO LOAN-81,000 FOR TWO YEARS 83,000 for two years, \$4.500 for three years, on Cheago city real estate. SCHEADER BROS., 91 Mad MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 TO \$3,000 OW Money to Loan In Sums of \$100 TO \$3,000 OW about time on all good securities, furniture, bousse on lessed lots, commercial paper with collar-rels, second mortgages, etc. 128 South Olerk-ets, Rooms H. TO LOAN-4100 TO 2550, ON HOUSES ON Related ground, and other good security, share time. TO LOAN-\$5,000 ON INSIDE PROPERTY AT 9 PK \$5.000 TO LEND ON CITY IMPROVED REAL STORMS of const.

\$5.000 TO LEND ON CITY IMPROVED REAL STORMS of const. Applications wanted for sums over the construction of constructio

MISCELLANEOUS. . A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaueons golds of all kinds by sending to JUNAS CHEDER'S Lean Uffice, 128 State-of.

A tree every day, at 15 East Madison C., Room 7, Tested over 4 years. Tested over 4 years.

A -AT 5 TO 75 CENTS ON DOLLAR OF COST you can get goods in quantities you wish at 770 Cottage Cores. A. Prophys Dry-Goods Stors.

ANY KIND OF DESIGN, EITHER ARTISTICAL drows LAWRENCE RIO Tribute, 25 West Disease-av. CENTLEMEN'S CALIMAND DOGSMIN GLOVES,
G. our own make, as good as the best in the rorld (made to order in maces and process.) Deltan prices. PABLS GLOVE STORK, SI State-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA GLOVES—WILL OPEN this morroing a large nave stack of opera gloves in \$2, 4, and \$5 buttone, each pair warneled and inted, and cheep. PARIS GLOVE STORE, SI State-st. cheep. PARISGIOVE STUDE, BASIC-6,
TO SUILDERS - CASH. PLANING MILL MAColney, and merchandice, for building two dwellings. JACOB C. MAGUIRE, TOLERES.
WASTED-TO BUY A SECOND-HAND STOCK
of dry goods. worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000, Address Box 808, Juliol. 111. W R WILL PAY CASH FROM 83,00 TO \$11.00 for whicking to any one hard up that wall give a bagain. DAY 4 SANBORN, 140 LaSafle-st. W ANTAD-A SINGLE MAN TO GO WEST ON A pleasure-trip; expenses paid. Address X Y Z, Tribuse effice.

S1() WILL BUY A HANDROMS SET OF FRENOR dealer trip; into, thirdly new and perfect, worth double. Electropack of Mills part and perfect, worth

LOST AND FOUND. COST—A CORAL PIN WITH GOLD SETTING, ON Michiganes, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second-ass. The funder will receive a liberal seward by returning the same to the owner, Six Michigas av.

JOST—THURSDAY A FFERNOON, SOTH ON WEST WASHINGTON TO SEVEN ON THE ON WEST WASHINGTON AND SEVEN ON THE ON WEST WASHINGTON AND SEVEN ON THE S Maywood, Ill., and coccive reward.

1 OST — YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ABOUT TO O'clock, between Palmer-Rouse reading-room and Monroe-ct., caroor of State, 2175 in currency. Any person returning name to Room 27, Resper Block will be liberally rewarded.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Clark street, opposite therman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. The HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street,

CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Des M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between Dearborn and State, Engagement of the Strakoso Dears-Troups. "Lohongrin."

ACADRMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Mad-mon and Mource. Engagement of Mrs. Agnes Booth. ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Mon-

METHODIST CHURCH HALL—Clark street, corner Washington, Lecture by the Hon. Simon Wolf. Sub-lect, "The Influence of the Jews on the Progress of the SOCIETY MEETINGS ORIENTAL LODGE. No. 23, A. F. & A. M.—Specia summonication this (Friday) evening, at hall, 123 La Salle f. at 7% o'clock, for work on the f. O. Degree. By or fact the Master.

B. N. TUCK RR, See'y.

DEARRORN LODGE, No. 316, A. F. & A. M.—Regu-hr communication will be held in Masonic Hall, 74 Mon-pos-st, this (Friday) evening. Work on M. M. Degros-the fraternity cordially invited. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City Real Estate, Wants, To Rants, oarding and Lodging, Musical, Business Chances, lorges and Carriages, etc., etc.

SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Logal, Medical and, etc., etc.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 29, 1875.

Mr. TILTON was called to testify in the BEECHER case yesterday, but counsel objected, and there was a long argument. Mr. Evants contended that plaintiff could not appear on his own behalf, and Gen. Payon that he could. Probably the arguments on the point will consume a great part of to-day.

Mr. Ton MERRITT, the Democratic leader in the House at Springfield, was surprised to find yesterday that a threat of adjourning the ture didn't scare the Republicans at all. They are quite willing to go to the country on the record Mr. Speaker Haines and his party have made thus far. On reflection, MERRITT decided that he'd better

At the reunion of Presbyterian pastors last night regret was expressed on account of the ence of Prof. Swing, who was said to be filling an engagement to preach at Wicker Park. The Professor, as a matter of fact, addressed the meeting held at the Sherman House in behalf of the Public Library. Perhaps he didn't want to reunite.

Speaker Harnes would not be so provoking if he had only the sense to be ashamed of himself occasionally—that is, if he had lucid intervals. It is the inflated self-sufficiency of the man which annoys decent peop everywhere. The mistake of electing to so responsible a position is now generally mitted. He wasted part of another day in the House yesterday by characteristic blun-dering in the Chair.

The Senate of Minnesota is about to inquire through a resolution what business tor RAMSEY has in St. Paul at this time. ral impression seems to be that duty and interest alike call him to Washing ton. It is coming to be an unpardonable of-fense for a representative in Congress to so-licit election to the Senate in person; and we are glad that it is so. Mr. CHANDLER'S defeat is attributed by good judges to his presence in Lansing during the contest, and Mr. RAMSEY'S may be ascribed by the future historian to the same cause.

Senator Conkling's speech on the Louisi ana question yesterday was quite worthy of his reputation as a clear thinker and forcible speaker. The key-note of it was the statement that the title of Kelloga to the office of Governor had nothing to do with a discussion of the alleged military usurpation a few weeks ago. He did not appear for Kellogo, but he did stand by the President and Gen. Sheridan. An abstract of the speech furnished by the press dispatches will be found in the regular record of Congressional proceedings.

The meeting of citizens last night to pre pare a memorial to Congress urging the establishment of a mint in this city was quite well attended and enthusiastic enough for the occasion. It will be remembered that the President, in his recent special message on the finances, advised the building of a mint either at Chicago or St. Louis, and ned Chicago first, as being the most mentioned Chicago miss, and desirable location. The cost of transporting pre to the seaboard and coin to the interior would, in a few years after the resumption of specie payments, exceed the expenses of a

TON and TILTON. Words spoken by him is the early days of the scandal are returning t plague him now. For instance, Mr. Wood lying. And it appears that MOULTON lied.
MOULTON seems to have been a very accommodating fellow in this respect. He lied right and left whenever he was asked, and

The Chicago produce markets were gen erally stronger in tone yesterday, with a fair business doing. Mess pork was active, and 15c per bri higher, closing at \$18.00 cash and \$18.40 for March. Lard was more active and 0@12 1-2c per 100 the higher, closing easier, \$ \$13.32 1-2c cash and \$13.52 1-2@13.55 for March. Meats were in good demand and 1-8c per in higher, at 6 3-8c for shoulden, 9 3-8c for short ribs, and 9 8-4c for short cl sed hogs were moderately active and a hade firmer, closing at \$7.20@7.60. High-rines were quiet and steady, at 94c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was dull and steady, closing at 88 1-4c cash and 89 1-2c for March. Corn was more act-

mand and 1-2c higher, closing at \$1.23@ hand, and added to them constantly. These 1.23 1-2c for February. Hogs were active and firmer at Wednesday's prices. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were more nuiet and easier.

Some of the Presbyterian leaders in this been allowed an interest in the Interior, Mr. C. L. THOMPSON having appointed one of the editors been nd both sides are, for the moment, satisfied with the new adjustment of power. But since the ultimate appeal in case of a disagree-ment between the New School and Old School editor lies to Mr. McCormick, whose predilections are towards the antique, the substantial fruits of victory are really in the hands of the Patton party.

The Democratic members of the Lowe House of Congress may perhaps find, when they return to their constituents, that plain people are slow to perceive the patriotism of ustering. The time that has been wasted by the insensate opposition to the Civil-Rights bill has to be paid for, and roundly too, out of the public purse. The assump-tion of the Democrats that they are of course right and the Republicans wrong is sheer impertinence. The Republican majority was elected to transact the business of the coun-try, and it will be held rigidly accountable to the people for any errors it may commit. But the Democrats alone will have to answer for obstructing legislation fruitlessly and foolishly.

Representative merchants and professional men of Chicago met at the Sherman House last night to consider the wants of the Public Library and devise means of supplying them. nittees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of the various business interests. We hope there will be a generous response to the demands that will soon be made in accordance this arrangement, and that enough money will be obtained to supply the necessities of the Library till an appropriation can be made by the Common Council. Next year, we hope, a realizing sense of their own deficiencies and those of the people will induce the majority in the Council to provide more liberally the Library than they have in years past.

The word "Federal" belongs to State Sov reignty nomenclature. It rings through the speeches of Calhoun and HAYNE. It came nto general use at the outbreak of the Rebellion. It conveys the idea of a league or confederation of States. The Cincinnati Gazette calls attention to the significant fact that the word nowhere occurs in the Constitution. That instrument speaks of "the officers of the United States," "the laws of the United States," "the army and navy of the United States," "the judicial power of the United States," and so on. The tution contains no superfluous words. It would have been shorter to have said "the Federal officers," "the Federal laws," etc. But the word expressed the wrong idea, and the framers of the Constitution, therefore, rejected it. It does not appear in any of the early State papers. It should appear in none

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan House of Representatives which is in some respects original and valuable. Its purpose is tax and regulate the sale of liquors. It proposes to classify dealers, and license each class separately, discriminating in favor of dealers in malt-liquors. The funds derived from li cense-fees are to be paid into the State-Treasury, and thence distributed pro rata for the support of the poor in each county. Bonds are to be required of dealers something in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by the Apars law. The bill, if adopt ed, will be a very stringent and almost oppress ve law. The liquor-dealers will find it a small concession from outright prohibition In so far, however, as it is reported in our dispatches, it is one of the best Liquor-laws that has been offered in the West of late years : and with some small modifications it is worthy of a trial.

Now comes the County Clerk, Gen. Lizza, and removes Gen. NILES, the Secretary appointed by the Board of County Commis ioners. A majority of the County Commissioners have applied to Lies to restore Niles, but the County Clerk refuses to do so. Here is another case of municipal war. The County Clerk and the County Commissioners cross swords. The Commissioners want to select their own Secretary, but Like declares that by law he is responsible, and will appoint a man for that duty himself. As a matter of law, there is no doubt that Gen. LIER is right. But the Commissioners have the power to regulate the salaries of all the employes of the County Clerk, and to cut down the expenditures of that office to such sum as they please. Land has the law on his side and the Commissioners have the purse. The County Clerk cannot run his office without money. The chances are that an exciting contest will grow out of this which may have the effect of further disrupting the "unholy alliance" called "People's Party," which is already sadly demoralized and torn by fac-

The New York Tribune calls attention the present unprecedented drain of gold from this country to Europe, and thinks a "gold famine" is impending. The drain is now in its third month, and has taken nearly \$20,-000,000 in gold coin and bullion, or about the country. The commercial supply, as will be seen from the following statement, is much smaller than it has been for many

The cause of the drain is found in the importation of securities, mainly United States bonds, the prices of which are higher now in this country than they have been at any time since the end of the War. As capitalists find a difficulty in securing good investments, and bonds are always good and safe, the loanable ital has turned towards them, and, as the bonds have to be imported from Europe, the exchange is against us.

The cross-examination of Mr. Mourton is at fast over. During eleven days, five and a half hours each day, this witness has sat in and 1-4@1-2e higher, closing at 64-3-4e his chair exposed to the most sifting, rigorous, and and 72-3-8e for May. Oats were in fair ous, and inquisitorial cross-mamination that six of the ablest lawyers of New York could bring to bear upon him, who came into Court with 4,000 written questions.

questions turned largely upon dates, and places, and chronological order of events, where the human memory is always weakest. In addition to this searching and voluminous interrogation, which was of the most exasperating character at times, he was exposed to the united wit, scorn, and sarcasm of these able lawyers and the incity, representing the two factions formed by the Swino trial, had a pretty little meeting last night, the object of which was to express sympathy and promise support to the Interior. The New School people have lately the support of the support to the Interior. The New School people have lately the support to the Interior of spectators. Notwithstanding all this, which would have broken down any man of ordinary mold, he maintained his equanimity ordinary mold, he maintained his equanimity and story so completely that, when the redirect examination was made, it was only necessary to ask half a dezen questions. No man, but one of this stamp of iron will and a complete master of himself, could have played the difficult part of "mutual friend" and kept the scandal from the public, and baffled the busybodies and the prying gossips for three

long years.

THE LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS. The House of Representatives at Spring-field devoted the whole of Wednesday last to forcing a vote upon a series of resolutions directly and indirectly referring to Louisians affairs. The authorship of these resolutions is attributed to Mr. Speaker HAINES; whether this be true or not, the course of the Speaker during the proceedings was of such an outrageous character as to leave no doubt of a malignant partisanship on his part wholly unbecoming the office he holds does not fill. The resolutions were proposed and read, and then debate was refused by the gag-rule of the previous question. The minority of the House was not only refused a hearing and an expla-nation, but were denied the right to make the parliamentary motion lay the resolutions on the table. Speaker Haines carried things with a high hand, and in a disorderly House was the most active and offensive in his disorder. The Bourbons had not only agreed upon the resolutions, but had agreed to force their passage without debate and without an opportunity to amend or explain. This was the more scandalous because several of the resolutions themselve were so speciously prepared that they could not be voted for nor voted again t without misconstruction. The first resolution, which, taken by itself, is the declaration of a universal sentiment, and therefore unobjectionable, was forced to a vote without permitting an explanation, and was adoptedyeas, 132; nays, 7. It reads as follows:

Resolved. By the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Seasts concurring herein: First, that we protest against the interference by Federal authority, or its civil or military officers, with the local affairs of a State, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and for the by the Constitution of the United States, and for the causes therein named.

The second resolution was also an abstract proposition, but its application was so eviand its inferences so false that we sug-

gest that even the Democrats and Independ-

ents will eventually feel ashamed of their votes for it. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the growth of unlitary inducence within the United States as fraught with danger, and especially that a military officer should assume to dictate to Congress the laws to be passed, or to the President the measures to be adopted, and we denounce the recommendations of any officer of the army that Congress or the President should violate the Constitution and the laws in order to please any portion of the people of the United States within the control of the military.

Here we have a clear case of the suppression of the truth and the succession of

pression of the truth and the suggestion of falsehood. The growth of military influence within the United States has not been very wonderful. The first employment of the military was in the days of John Adams, who appointed ex-President Washington Generalissimo of the armies that were to invade "Sovereign States," and suppress violence therein. Another occasion was in President PIERCE's day, when he sent troops to Boston. and ordered the employment of the marines at Charlestown Navy-Yard to take possession of a Court-House in Boston, protect the Commissioner then investigating a fugitive-slave case, and to execute the order of that Commissioner and to disregard the authority of the State Government, including its judicial powers. A few years later, President BUCHANAN, by military force, dispersed a Legislature in Kansasat the point of the bayonet. Despite these instances, covering half century, the growth of military interference was insignificant until 1861, when certain "Sovereign States" made war upon the nation, and armies were employed to resist and overcome the insurrection ary and rebel forces. As soon as these people bandoned the war and laid down their arms, the national army was disbanded, the greater part of the navy was sold at public auction, and the military establishment reduced to a very low standard, even for peace. The army has since been employed in fighting the Indians, except when occasionally a small force has been withdrawn temporarily to suppress domestic violence in those districts where the Rebellion of 1861-5 raged, and where there has been a chronic difficulty with a portion of the people in settling down to the changed condition of affairs. There is no pretense that troops have been sent to Louisiana, since that State has had a State Government, " except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and for the causes therein named. If the interference of the General Government in the manner prescribed by the Constitution has been more frequent since the Rebellion than ever before, it merely proves that the oc-casions for such interference named in the Constitution have been more numerous among those persons residing in those dis

While we have not heard of any person who seriously approved the change of law suggested by Gen. SEERDAN in his dispatch we have seen no evidence of any attempt or his part to dictate to Congress on the subject, or any recommendation on his part that the laws should be violated. What he asked was the authority of law, not orders to violate law. We fail, also, to see any heinons crime, calling for the denunciation of the Legislature of Illinois, in an officer of the army or of suggestions by way of petition, or letter, word of mouth, or in any other form, to Con-gress or to the President upon any question of public policy. To do this is a right secur-ed to every individual, and one which the American people will never surrender.

Against the false assumptions of this resolution the Republicans did right in giving their united vote, and the Indepe should feel ashamed to be found with the

Bourbons on that question.

The third resolution is an abstraction sound in itself, and, taken in connection with the other resolutions, can have no applica-tion save as a condemnation of the Demo-cratic coup d' etat revolution at New Orleans in September, and the Democratic revolution attempted by William and his associates on Jan.

dangerous to free institutions, and in opposition to political and social order.

The fourth and last of the resolutions displays the reckless disregard of truth which s proverbial among converts and apostates. Mr. HAINES' Democracy is of recent growth Hence his zeal runs away with his respect for veracity. The Constitution and laws compel the President, in case of insurrection or rebellion in a State, to aid the Government thereof. There were two Governments claiming authority in Louisiana. He had to recognize one or the other, and to support that one until Congress should otherwise de-termine. By so doing he passed upon no question involved in the contested election He recognized a de facto Government and at the same time informed Congres that the whole election in that State in 1872, under which both parties claimed, was a "gigantic fraud." Still, the duty of the President was the same, and that was to put troops there to suppress violence and prevent war. The assumption that the President permitted the military to interfere with the organization of the Legislature of Louisi ana is wholly scandalous in view of the fact that the President was not aware of such interference, nor of any intention to use the military for such purpose, until he read the report of the occurrences the day after, and, in his message to Congress, the President ex-pressly and distinctly disavows the use of troops for such a purpose except in the ex-treme case of war. If the Independents who united with the Democrats in adopting these resolutions can force their constitu into indorsing these falsehoods, it must be assumed that they have been swallowed wholly by the Bourbon party.

THE BOURBON FILIBUSTERS

The desperate opposition of the Bourbon mirority in the House of Representatives in Washington to the Civil-Rights bill is piece of partisan factionsness unworthy o public legislators. Either the Civil-Right bill is right or it is wrong. If it is right, it should be passed, and the opposition to it is against the interests of the public welfare. If it is thought to be wrong by the minority, the attempt to defeat it by resorting to the desperate means of a contest of physical endurance and hunger is none the less reprehensible. If the bill, in their opinion, is wrong, Democrats should make their protest against it. They should record their votes against it, and offer what amendments they can and then they can safely go before the country with the certainty that they will be sus tained. If the bill proves to be an injury instead of a benefit, their skirts, at least, will be clear, their record will be justified, and the responsibility fastened upon the Republicans. This is the course which would be pursued by any other than a narrow, vicious

partisan faction.

The rancor of the opposition shows that the Democrats know that the bill is right, and that, if it were passed, it would be ustained and indorsed by the people of the United States. Their opposition to it is not based upon any wrong, injustice, or danger growing out of the bill, but results from their malignant hatred of the colored race They know that the bill would be popular. They know that it is not only in accordance with the amendments of the Constitution but of right and justice. They fear that, it passed, it will strengthen the Republican party. In this view of the case their course is all the more flagrant and outrageous, and not only this, but inconsistent with their own utterances. In order to catch Republican votes in 1872, they put a plank in the Democratic National platform with which their present action is in striking opposition. That

plank reads thus :
We recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to make out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or per-

sussion, religious or political.

The Democrats have now to remember that. if they succeed in staving off a vote upon the bill, they have 500,000 white Republic answer to, who voted with them last fall and gave them their victory. If the bill is passed and they attempt to repeal it hereafter, they will find these same Republicans arrayed against them at the ballot-box. And in all their rememberings they should not forget they are establishing a very bad precedent. It is a game which two can play at. The Republicans will be in a minority in the next House, but will be a stronger and more effective minority than the present Democratic one

A DANGER AND ITS REMEDY. It is probably too late now to get adopted any amendment to the Constitution providing a new method for the election of the President and have it ratified by the requisite number of States before the election of 1876. We must choose the next President under the existing provision of the Constitution. This would not be such a bad thing were it not for certain addition to the Constitution in the shape of the Twenty-second Joint Rule of Congress, adopted Feb. 6, 1865. This rule is the root of the present evil. It provides that, if any question arises about counting the electoral vote of a State during the joint session of Congress for the purpose of canvassing the returns of a Presidential election, the Senate and House shall separate, and each decide the question for itself. There must be no debate on the point in either House. and no electoral vote can be counted unless both Houses agree to it. That is, either House can reject the electoral vote of any and every State! This rule, if not uncontitutional, is certainly unwise. The portion of it cutting of debate is wrong. In Feb ruary, 1873, the legality of the seal of Ar-kansas, appended to the official report of its vote, was questioned. The part of the Ar-kansas Constitution which would have settled the matter was offered in evidence, but its reading was forbidden. Then the vote of Arkansas was rejected.

The pressing danger of the near future lies in the proviso that either House can reject the vote of any State. The Congress which will canvass the returns of 1876 in February, 1877, will be composed of a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. . The election of 1876 will probably be a close one. The votes of two or three States may decide the result. It will be the easiest thing in the world to trump up charges of fraud in those States, on either side or on both sides. Suppose they return Democratic votes and the Senate refuses to receive them. Or suppose they return Republican votes and the fuses to receive them. What then? Then there may be war. The question of the suc-cession of Chief Magistrates is the chief danger of governments. If the Constitution is so construed that the failure of the two Houses to agree to count the votes necessary for a choice shall be tantamount to a failure of the people to elect, the election will be thrown into the House, and a Democratic President will surely be chosen. Thus, if this is the true construction, the next House, by simply refusing to receive votes, can, under the Twenty-second Rule, reject the sue-

The danger is apparent. The remedy, forunately, is plain. The obnoxious rule should be repealed and some substitute for it be enacted. The leaders of both parties agree that the danger exists, and that the repeal of the rule is the remedy. bill which gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction for the decision of conested elections. This involves the danger of dragging that Court into partisan politics Its constitutionality, too, is somewhat doubtful, though Senator EDMUNDS, who ranks high as a constitutional lawyer, con-siders it consonant with our Magna Charta. The importance of the reform is so very, very great that the Supreme Court might perhaps be requested by joint-resolution of Congress to decide this point now. At any rate, the present Congress should surely redeem its not over-good record by adopting a fair, unpartisan, honest rule for canvassing the returns of a Presidential election.

AN OVERBURDENED SUPREME COURT. The Convention which framed our new Constitution foresaw that the time would soon arrive when the Supreme Court would be so loaded down with business that some other tribunal possessed of appellate power to revise the necessarily-hurried decisions of the nisi prius courts would be an absolute ne

That pody, however, wisely declined to reate such a tribunal, but provided that the Legislature might do so at any time after the year 1874. The constitutional provision is as follows:

After the year of our Lord 1874 inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to Assembly may provide may be prosecuted from Cin-euit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of err or shall lie to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases and cases in which a franchise, or free-hold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in Experience has shown the wisdom of this

provision. The business of the Supreme Court has steadily increased during each year since the adoption of the Constitution, and will continue to increase so long as the State itself grows in population and wealth. The cases upon the docket of that Court are not only greater in number every year, but more important in the amounts involved and more intricate in the questions presented for solution. The consequence, of course, is, that the time has already arrived, as was foreseen by the framers of the Constitution, when the members of that Court are obliged to perform a degree of labor which the State ought not to require of any of its public servants, and with which no other official labor in this State can be compared. It is a matter of surprise to members of the Bar how the Judges are able to do so much work and to do it so well. We are glad to say, as a just tribute of respect to that Court, that it possesses the entire confi-

dence of the people and the Bar. The Judges now work twelve months in the year, and, however willing they may be, they cannot work thirteen. Either their dockets must be lightened or else their business will fall into arrears. When this begins, the arrears will rapidly increase until, by the process of appeal, a creditor may be delayed for years in the collection of a debt to which there is really no defense. The "law's delay" would then become something more than a phrase. The evil would indeed be of the greatest magnitude, since the necessity of being delayed for years in the assertion of one's legal rights would lead practically to great oppression and wrong.

There is but one mode possible of prevent-

ing this evil, and that is by the establishment of an intermediate court as contemplated by the Constitution. Let districts be created comprising five circuits, with power given to three of the Circuit Judges to hold the court. Let their decision be made final in all civil cases not involving a franchise, or free-hold, or the validity of a statute, or a greater amount of property than one or two thousand dollars. Our Circuit udges throughout the State are, in the main. horoughly competent, and the decision of a Court composed of five or three of them, with full opportunity for examination and consultation, ought to be, and would be, generally satisfactory. This has been the system for many years in New York, and it has worked well. It is the only mode in which the judicial business of that great State can be transacted, and this is equally true of Illi-

Under our present system all cas matter how small the amount involved, may be taken to the Supreme Court. Hence a great number of suits of trifling importance are found at any term upon its docket. But a case involving only a hundred dollars must be decided with the same care and deliberation as a case involving a hundred thousand, for the decision becomes a precedent and rules the decision of the next case depending upon the same question. Some of the most mportant rules controlling business and property in this State have been establis in cases involving in themselves but a few dollars. The Court cannot therefore neglect the small cases, and they are so numeron that much of the time of the Judges is given to their consideration. The only cure for this evil is to limit the right of appeal, and the only mode of doing this, under stitution, is by the creation of an interme diate court. The Legislature is authorized to make the decisions of that Court final to such extent as it may think proper, subject to the exceptions above named.

Senator Caser has, we understand, already introduced a bill for the establishment such a court, but we are not aware that i has been published. We call the attentio of the Legislature to this subject as one of the most important to come before them, and we trust a bill may be matured and passed at the preaent session. It is of great tance that it should not be delayed.

The multiplication of railroads and the in creased cost of land within the limits of large cities have made suburbs grow like mu rooms of late years. Hitherto, however, th class whose lives would gain most by subm ban residence—workingmen—have not been able to live out of the city in which they work. Residence in the country would rescue them from the undrained, unsunned alleyways now lined with their squalid homes; would take their children out of the baneful school of the street; would give their wives health and happiness; and would enable them to eke out their precarious and scanty incomes by cultivating a garden in their few spare hours. The length of time consumed by the morning and evening journeys, however, and, much more, the comparatively great cost of tickets, have shut out the work-ingman and his family from the suburb. A great reform in this respect has been in-

cessful candidate and elect a President to suit | augurated in Massachusetts, thanks to the 1873, "workingmen's trains" have been run on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, which connects Boston and Lynn. The distance is 13 miles. The cheap trains leave The fare is 5 cents the whole distance or any Senator Conkling has brought in a part of it. Tickets are sold in sets of twenty. No money is taken by the conductors. In 1873, these trains carried 187,016 passengers. The receipts were \$9,350.80; In 1874, the passengers were 266,560, and the receipts were \$13,328. Each trip cost an average of \$15.14, and paid an average of \$19.28. The average profit per trip was therefore \$5.14. This profit was not offset by losses on the regular trains. The increase of ness on them was 28 per cent last year. The increase on the cheap trains was 42 per cent. The railroad has of course gained, in addition to this, an indefinitely large business from the increased population of the suburbs through which the workingmen's trains run.

We commend these facts and figures to the managers of the railroads running out of Chicago, and to the Railroad Commis this State. It is for the latter to advise and for the former to act. Workingmen's trains on our roads would build up our suburbs, pay handsome profits to the roads, and benefit the whole community by benefiting its largest and certainly not least important

SERMONS IN STONES. The Government of the United States

must either raise more money or spend less. If the choice between these alternatives were submitted to the popular vote, there can be no question which would be taken. There is a general feeling that taxation is too great. Our public buildings are examples of exravagance and sermons against it. During the year ending June 30, 1873, we spent \$9,039,698 for brick, stone, and iron, and during the next fiscal year we paid out This is \$7,956,208 on the same account. by no means all. The present Congress provided, in its first session, that if the Supervising Architect could not spend the appropriations during the year for which they were he could disburse them at any time thereafter. The result of this law was that at the beginning of this fiscal year, July 1, 1874, the Supervising Architect had an appropriation of \$15,174,890, over and above all he had managed to spend, standing to his credit and available for building purposes. None of this money has been raised. It must be got by taxation, and therefore, unless this sort of thing is stopped, the people must pay within the next three years, when most of the buildings now under way will be finished, the appropriations of these years and a good share of those of the past three years. We quote from an exchange:

The folloring is a list of eight public buildings for

which appropriations have been made at the last two sessions of Congress, with the amounts appropriated the balance remaining unexpended at the beginning of

the current year : Appropria-2,275,000 865,770,14 2,250,000 1,292,763,80 1,152,027 430, 08,81 1,550,000 1,097 75 05 1,350,000 75 5.35 404,328 Total \$14.515,563 \$5,827,926.87 5,827,927

Available July 1, 1874.... \$8,697,636 In addition to the eight buildings named above there are some thirty others in the list, soveral of which have just been commenced, while for others the "derricks" have not jet been erected.

Besides the \$8,687,636 given here as the um available July 1, 1874, the unexpended appropriations for the preceding year, making, with this, over \$15,000,000, were at the service of the Supervising Architect.

Chicago (the latter by reason of the fire) are the only ones which are in urgent need of new buildings. None of them, however, needed such mammoth structures as Mul-LETT's exuberant fancy, backed by an unlimited amount of the people's money, has conjured into existence. The Chicago combined Custom-House, Court-House, and Post-Office is being built of stone brought from Southern Ohio, hundreds of miles away, and but little, if any, better than stone from quarries on the canal 25 miles from this city. Its walls are constructed as if an earthquake were of daily occurrence Few forts are so ponderous. The stones used are enormous in size. It is safe to say that half the money spent and to be spent upon it would have paid for a building that would have answered the purpose quite as well, and would have lasted for centuries. This is but an example of the way in which all public building is done. It has been stated, but we do not know with what truth. that stone is brought to Cincinnati from Maine for the new Custom-House while stone, quarried close by Cincinnati, is being sent to an Eastern city, and also to Omaha, for Government buildings there.

A man engaged in putting up a palace would stop or at any rate slacken work if a panic crippled his business affairs. A Naional Government should do the same thing under the same circumstances. Congress should cover the unexpended appropriations for the past few years into the Tres should let the public buildings now under way rise slowly. Work on some of them might perfectly well be stopped entirely for

the time being.

Millions of dollars can be saved in this way at once. Here is a perfectly feasible and simple way of reducing our expenses, and making our income and outgo balance more nearly than they do now. It would certainly e far better to adopt this and similar reforms than to increase the present heavy taxes. If, however, taxation must be greater, let it be so levied that the National Treasury, and not

more speedy trial of persons in jail, and in giving jurisdiction to magistrates to dispose of petty larceny cases summarily, and thus relieve the jail of the large number of prisoners now detained there from month to month. In the matter of gambling, they advise that all persons attending sambling-houses as visitors to play should be made punishable as gamblers equally with those who keep the establishments. By cutting off who keep the establishments. By cutting off the patronage, the gambling-houses will cease to be profitable. They further advise that the law be so amended that owners of prop-erty ronting premises used for gam-bling purposes can be punished upon proof that they, even after the lease, have knowledge of the purposes for which he premises are used. They also call atten-

tion to the defect in the laws whereby pawn. brokers have an almost unrestrained to buy, or receive, or pawn goods which the sion they express their regret that they were distance is 13 miles. The cheap trains leave
Lynn at 5:35 a. m. and Boston at 6:35 p. m.
The fare is 5 cents the whole distance or any
part of it. Tickets are sold in sets of twenty. mony in this matter has been preserved, and they ask that it be handed over to the next Grand Jury, that that body may further prosecute the inquiry. They say that the evidence before them leaves no doubt that the allegation of corruption was true; but they were unable to fix the responsibility definitely enough to warrant an indictment

> DEATH OF A REFORMER.
>
> A professional "reformer" has just passed away who probably made few disciples and certainly leaves no successor. The Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., was probably the most determined opponent of tobacco the world has had since King James issued his Gounterblast. He commenced life as a shoemaker, and when he became of age opened a hardware store in which he made sufficient money to carry him through coilege, at Brunswick, Me. He after-wards entered the ministry and had officiated to the time of his death in various towns in Massachusetts. As a minister, however, his reputation has been purely local. He would

probably not have been heard from ontside of

vigorous crusade against tobacco, which soon

spread his name and fame throughout the whole country. The manner in which he commenced he has himself described. He says:

I was a victim of tobacco twenty years and more. Twenty years ago (written in 1870) I had become emaciated, tremulous, and cowardly, and physicians and I was at the gates of death. I abandoned this prison, The act was an epoch in my life. It was a battle, but I called upon God and resolved, live or die, I would conquer this 'unclean devil,' and it was done. Its renunciation lifted a losthsome incubas from my word.

All agiow as a young conyert I because I have a control because the control of spread his name and fame throughout the whole

renunciation lifted a losthsome incubas from my son!. All aglow as a young convert I be an to talk to my tobacco-using neighbors. I soon be an to lecture near and af r and circulated the pledge and my labors in Sabbath-schools, in all schools, were stended with flattering success.

His favorite method of fighting tobacco was with little numerate. with little pungent pamphlets or fly-leaves which were scattered all over the United States. Probably every one of our readers has seen quaint little documents with their quaint little cod-cuts. He also attacked tobacco in the pulpit and on the lecture-stage, also through the columns of the religious newspapers, where his style of singling out public men by name and wrestling with them personally, attracted very general attention to his papers. President GRANT was a special object of his opportunity to arraign him for his offense of smoking. In the campaign of 1872, although a strong Republican, he showed his consistency by voting for GREELEY, who did not smoke, in preference to GRANT. He traced every personal evil and every national misfortune to covered that all the Northern defeats were at-tributable to the fact that the troops were led by smoking and chewing Generals. stereotype plates of his little tracts were de-stroyed by fire, which greatly crippled him in his work. His lifetime of labor had not made impression enough upon the pub-lic to guarantee a subscription large enough to reproduce the plates, and parson being stricken down almost instantly by heart disease as he was sitting by his fireside. He has gone to that bourne where he will no more be troubled by the Indian weed. He made left a seratch upon the solid walls of tobacco which he bombarded so long and persistently. Had he displayed the same determination and persistent application to the removal of some great public vice, conceded to be such, there is little doubt that he would have accomplished grand results. As it is, however, he has made but few converts, and he has left no one to take up his work and go on with it.

LARRY O'SRIEN. In the army of officials who make a living by collecting taxes from other people and sating the Sea named LABBY O'BRIEN, who, by th telligent (?) suffrages of the people of West Chicago, holds the office of Town-Collector of State and county taxes. In that part of the city there Light and Coke Company." On the 18th of Jan uary last this Company paid to O'BRIEN the small trifle of \$694.40 in full for county, State, and capital stock tax. On Jan. 18 O'BRIEN presented second bill against the West Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, and demanded payment for \$1,930. The "People's G.-L. and C. Co." disclaimed identity with any such corporation, and refused to pay the bill. The Collector threatened, and the Company, to avoid trouble, prayed an injunction against the Collector. The writ was given to a Deputy-Sheriff, who failed to find O'BRIEN until Tuesday afternoon On that afternoon O'BRIEN personally appeared in the office of the Gas Company, with his war rant of distraint for taxes, when he was served with the writ of injunction. O'Bries felt all the dignity of his office, and resented the interference of the judiciary in the affairs of the Tax Collectof the judiciary in the affairs of the Pax Collector. He tore the writ to pieces and trampled the fragments under his feet, and generally expressed his contempt for the writ and those who issued it. He immediately placed one FITZGERALD in charge of the Gas Company's property, directing him to take all receipts of money for gas. He took charge of the Gas Company's works. He took charge of the Gas Company's works, and assumed control of the manufacture and delivery of gas. He proposed to cut off the gas and leave the West Side in darkness, and probably would have done so on Wednesday and nos the Company that morning laid the facts before
Judge FARWELL, who ordered the arrest of O'BRIEN and his deputy for contempt of court.
O'BRIEN hearing of this fled the city, and is now

in Springfield, it is reported.

The curious would like to know what would have been the effect of O'Brien's management of the Gas Works. If he could have produced better gas,—and most people think that would have been easy to do,—he would have increased his popularity as well as the number of conthe gas at chesper rates and still have enabled him to pay the tax bull. But his ignominious flight and the interference of the Court has de-prived the public of this doubly beneficial re-

sult.

As it is, this martyr to the public enlighten ment, this zealous collector of the people's taxes this would-be administrater of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, has, in the very ment of his greatest triumph, abandoned public, and in the darkness fled the cou so levied that the National Treasury, and not the pockets of manufacturers, will receive what the people pay.

The Grand Jury closed their labors by a formal presentment of certain matters to the Court. They advise certain reforms in the O'BRIEN, where are you? Why have you deserted the people who expected so much of giving jurisdiction to magistrates to dispose

We are grieved to learn that the Rev. Krrrnende, whose tender soul is frequently lacerated by the rough edges of this world, is severely exercised at the weekly prayer-meeting, because of an article entitled "Chicago's Evangelists" in The Tribune, setting forth the triumphant successes of Moody and Sanker in Reverse and bestowing some parting words of encouragement to Whitting and Bliss, who have gone to evangelize the East. There were two ways of writing such an article—either in a formal and cold-blooded manner or in a strain of pleasantry. The former has been adopted by the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish press, and by meny of the clergy of Great Britain in shelf references to Brothers Moody and Banker. We preferred the latter, however, with the manner.

sult of offending the del of the dear brother, the in whose head no plant of the soldgment unless the viously bored for its admit every other clergyman in cheerful, smiling view of it sequaintance with "Broth will take the same pleasant TRIBUNE has had the advant er and more intimate adqui done more than the latter of do to place him upon his fee road for his great usefulne fore ready to submit the art Brothers Moopy and San they will indorse it. Havi the Rev. KITTREDGE is at one thing we perfectly agre that it is the bounden duty readers to look at the sun spectacles because he does.

Police Supt. Rehm is still by a severe cold. Ismail Pacha Grammar-S up at Alexandria.

Albani's "Lohengrin" the Czar of Russia. Gen. B. R. Cowan, First the Interior, is at the Gran

The Rev. George Trask, at Fitchburg, Mass., last C. B. Bishop is to play I upon its production next matre, New York.

Andrew Gaue Burt, for m ment banker of Cincinnati, ing, aged 65 years.

Roderick Nutt, of New esponsible for the exist Nutt the dwarf, died at M

Bishops Wells, of the W Coleman, of Fond du Lac, bers of the Episcopal Churc It is not true that the l

that is where his biograph Dr. J. J. Saville, Indian A Agency, wife, and child, arm lastnight. The Doctor goes to day. He reports all quiet at Alphonso's order that evenue found in the vicinity of the eight will be apt to dis

more senses than one.—St. La Dr. Keneally, of Tichbor thinks his disbarment very friends announce that, unless the bench, he will come to A marcy reinstate him.

Kalaeluhiole, foster-brother
Kamebameha V., died Dec.
the day after that Prince, the same mother, and died of the birth, as well as the d

ness," says the Milwank Beecher's "true inwardness ter's "inherent worthiness," guage ought to be proud of Courier-Journal. The St. Louis Globe ev

spondent in Hades. It say that the Emperor of China is He may have dropped off the the fire, or got stuck in the his condition certainly is criti-should have said so in definit The Hon. John McConnell ettizens of Adams County, It dence in Decatur yesterday o seased was State Representa Wells Counties in 1872-'73, tor and Clerk of that coun

offices he did honor to hi It is stated that the frien Gordon, recently pastor of a Baptist Church, are making worthy of so popular and it is stated that Methodist

Baptis's are working toge something very handsome pected. At a Washington reception a gentleman entered upon a the prevailing fashions in for the prevaling fashions in ferenarks were abruptly out woman, who arose from an atthe room, and with a tragical men would let the women's dwould be much less foolishe the world."

The following is the

My husband's crosser than
And won't give me a thing
When I of him the reason to
The contract of the contract o Her fate is a sad one. She his as much as the gushi My husband's good as he o Says ho: "My love," says "Take all you want, for Hea Ere taxes leave you none to

nator Ingalls, of Kansas to say that many disreputa speculating upon our afflict and Eastern States, soliciting the charitable which never re this compassion. These prof-inflict great injury upon our grade the State by repress as worse than it actually is.
never seen its borders and a
to its citizens. Some of then
forged testimonials, through
upon the benevolent."

The New York Times feels mind Mr. Morton, whose "Women of the Day," was plast week, that "Husbands dision of their mother-in-law well-marked their mother-in-law well-marked their wives; that Jelans, ripe in years, do not uselves of their costs to spar rooms; that a gentisman who society does not secrete him of the lady he seeks to marry he has dishonored her, with her from wedding another must be alive to the fact matters of ourse at Saratog on this side of the Atlantic." The New York Times feels

Or this side of the Atlantic."

O'rand Puet to The Hon, Wastewa; the Hon, Thad C. Pound D. J. Brewer, United States Gen. R. R. Cowan, Washington; Quincy; Gacrye J. Davis, Ch. Lowe, Salt Lake City; H. McG. Conger, Rock Laland; S. R. Mosaldwin, Twees Hawke; J. D. Emstewn, Theorem Land, J. Hogan, R. Bander, Theorem Land, Company, J. J. Hogan, R. Bander, Ornaha; Benjamin Ala Palmine House—Ool V. R. Singan, Thomaston, Compecticut; Henr. W. G. Gooderham, Toromic; H. W. G. Welley, D. Welley, P. Compecticut; J. Lowis; James R. Glow, Pittabut imore; H. H. Argh, Pennayiwan Lowis Ville, H. Argh, Pennayiwan Lowis J. H. H. Argh, Pennayiwan Lowis Ville, H. Grafetth, New York; ington Twintory; G. R. Robb U. Underfull, Enfalo; H. G. D. Kerr, Thomas F. David Treese, Philosophic.

H OF A REPORMER. "reformer" has just passed ly made few disciples and cor-successor. The Rev. Gronous ure, Mass., was probably the opponent of tobacco the world enced life as a shoemaker, and of age opened a hardware store sufficient money to carry him at Brunswick, Me. He afterministry and had officiated to death in various towns in As a minuster, however, his been purely local. He would be been heard from onteide of had be not entered upon a against tobacco, which and fame throughout the whole some in which he commenced scribed. He says:

of tobacco twenty years and more, written in 1870 I had become ema-and cowardly, and physicians said I written in 1870) I had become ema-ind cowardly, and physicians and I death. I abandoned this pothon, the in my life. It was a battle, has and pesoived, live or die, I would leaf devil, and it was donn. Its i a louthsome incubus from my glow as a young convert I be an to using neighbors. I soon began to and circulated the piedge, and arth-schools, in all schools, were at-ing success.

ot pamphlets or fly-leaves which over the United States. Probments with their quaint little ligious newspapers, where his em personally, attracted very special obj be campaign of 1872, although RELEY, who did not smoke. ST. He traced every personal ional mistortune to the use of the War was over, he even disact that the troops were led b of his little tracts were de-nich greatly crippied him in his etime of labor had not a enough upon the pub-

produce the plates, and ded his labors, the old village eken down almost instantly by he was sitting by his fireside that bourne where he will no by the Indian weed. He made t, but its results have hardly on the solid walls of tobacco tion to the removal of some conceded to be such, there is he would have accomplished if is, however, he has made on with it. .

RRY O'SRIEN. esticials who make a living by from other people and eating individual from the Gem of BBY O'BRIEN, who, by the ges of the people of West Chi-ice of Town-Collector of State In that part of the city there n known as the "People's Gas ompany." On the 18th of Jan-pany paid to O'BETEN the sn:all On Jan. 18 O'BRIEN presented at the West Chicago Gas-Light y, and demanded payment ople's G.-L. and C. Co." disrith any such corporation, and se bill. The Collector threa-comp, to avoid trouble, prayed just the Collector. The writ

Deputy-Sheriff, who failed until Tuesday afternoon.
O'BRIEN personally appeared Gas Company, with his was or taxes, whou he was served unction. O'BRIEN felt all the and resented the interference the affairs of the Tax Collectar his feet, and generally expt for the writ and those who diately placed one FITZGERALD Company's property, directreceipts of money for gas-the Gas Company's works, of of the manufacture and e proposed to cut off the gas Side in darkness, and probe-ceo on Wednesday had not norning laid the facts before the ordered the arrest of eputy for contempt of court this fled the city, and is now

eported. of O'BRIEN's managemen If he could have produced ost people think that would o,—he would have increased vell as the number of conld have therefore furnish tates and still have enabled buil. But his ignominious ference of the Court has de-

yr to the public enlightenpilector of the people's taxes, histrater of the People's Gas-mpany, has, in the very mo-st triumph, shandoned the darkness fled the county, ve remained and increase ever come back? Will be tr rn to the constituency he and again as manufactures Chicago? LARRY, LARRY vos you? Why have you who expected so much of

to learn that the Rev. Krrder soul is frequently lacer-iges of this world, is severeweekly prayer-meeting, be-ntitled "Chicago's Evangel-it, setting forth the trium-Moody and Sankry in En-soure parting words of en-titric and Bliss, who have the East. There were two h an article—either in a foran article—either in a fored manner or in a strain of
mer has been adopted by
Scotch, and Irish press, and
y of Great Britain in their
rs Mpoor and Sanger. We
t, however, with the sad re-

salt of offending the delicately sensitive soul mit of offending the delicately sensitive soul of the dear brother, the Rev. Kittabor, in whose head no pleasantry could find a lodgment unless the head was previously bored for its admission. We presume svery other clergyman in Chicago took this cheerful, smiling view of it except the gloomy Rev. Kitterender, and we know from long acquaintance with "Brother Moody" that he will take the same pleasant view of it also. The Tribunk has had the advantage of a much long-want more intimate acquaintance with "Brother Moody". er and more intimate acquaintance with "Brother Moopy" than the Rev. KITTEEDGE, and has done more than the latter ever has or ever can do to place him upon his feet and prepare the road for his great usefulness. We are therefore ready to submit the article in question to Brothers Moony and SANKEY, confident that they will indorse it. Having their indorsement, the Rev. Kitteeder is at liberty to look at it in the most dyspeptic angle of vision he can find. In one thing we perfectly agree with him, however, that it is the bounden duty of all editors and readers to look at the sunshine through blue spectacios because he does.

PERSONAL.

Police Supt. Rehm is still confined to his home Ismail Pacha Grammar-School No. 1 is going

Albani's "Lohengrin" necklace came from the Czar of Russia. Gen. B. R. Cowan, First Assistant Secretary of

the Interior, is at the Grand Pacific. The Rev. George Trask, anti-tobacconist, died at Fitchburg, Mass., last Monday, aged 75 or

C. B. Bishop is to play Pistol in " Henry V. upon its production next month at Booth's The-Andrew Gano Burt, for many years a prom-

ent banker of Cincinnati, died yesterday morn ing, aged 65 years. Roderick Nutt. of New Hampshire, who was responsible for the existence of Commodore Nutt, the dwarf, died at Manchester the other

Bishops Wells, of the Wisconsin Diocese, and Coleman, of Fond du Lac, received the members of the Episcopal Church in Milwaukee at the clergy house in that city last night.

It is not true that the late Charles Sprague never rode behind a locomotive in his life. He never rode before one, on the cow-catcher, and hat is where his biographere got mixed. Dr. J. J. Saville, Indian Agent at Red Cloud

Agency, wife, and child, arrived at Sioux City astnight. The Doctor goes to Washington Mon-Alphoneo's order that every armed enemy found in the vicinity of the railroad be shot on might will be apt to diminish the Car-lists in more senses than one.—St. Louis Globe (?).

Dr. Keneally, of Tichborne-claimant fame, thinks his disbarment very severe, and his triends announce that, unless he is reinstated on the bench, he will come to America to live. In

Kalaeluhiole, foster-brother of the late King Kamehameha V., died Dec. 11. He was born the day after that Prince, was suckled by the same mother, and died on the anniversary of the birth, as well as the death, of his chief. "Unconsciously and steadily Senator Carpenter has walked 'ato fame by inherent worthiness," says the Milwankee Sentinel. With Beechar's "true inwardness" and Matt Carpen-

ter's "inherent worthiness," the American language ought to be proud of itself.—Louisville The St. Louis Globe evidently has a correcondent in Hades. It says: "It is reported that the Emperor of China is in a critical state." He may have dropped off the toasting-fork into the fire, or got stuck in the bars, in which case his condition certainly is critical. But the Globe

The Hon. John McConnell, one of the oldest itizens of Adams County, Ind., died at his residence in Decatur yesterday of pneimonia. De-cased was State Representative of Adams and Wells Counties in 1872-'73, also former Audi-tor and Clerk of that county, in all of which effices he did honor to himself and his constitu-

It is stated that the friends of the Rev. John Gordon, recently pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, are making preparations for the worthy of so popular and earnest a pastor. As it is stated that Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists are working together in the matter, something very handsome can be safely ex-

At a Washington reception the other evening a gentleman entered upon a sharp criticism of the prevailing fashions in female dress, but his because were abruptly out off by a sad-eyed woman, who arose from an unnoticed corner of the room, and with a tragical air said: "If you men would let the women's dresses alone, there would be much less foolishness and misery in

The following is the lament of a Boston

My husband's crosser than a bear,
And won's give me a thing to wear;
When I of him the reason axes,
He gruubles, "Those confounded taxes."
Her fate is a sad one. She can never enjoy life as much as the gushing Brooklyn woman who has access to her husband's purse whenever the feels like it, and sings merrily:

My husband's good as he can be; Says he: "My love," says he to me, 'Take all you want, for Heaven's sake, Ere taxes leave you none to take."

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, writes: "I regret to say that many disreputable impostors are speculating upon our afflictions in the Middle and Eastern States, soliciting contributions from the charitable which never reach the objects of this compansion. These professional mendicapts inflict great injury upon our people. They deproje the State by representing its condition as worse than it actually is. Many of them have never seen its borders and are entire stranger to its citizens. Some of them are equipped with forged testimonials, through which they impose spon the benevolent."

The New York Temes feels compelled to remind Mr. Morton, whose comedy, entitled "Women of the Day," was produced at Daly's last week, that "Husbands do not ask permiscons. ripe in years, do not usually divest them ves of their coats to spar in hotel drawing sooms; that a gentleman who moves in polite society does not secrete himself in the dwelling of the lady he seeks to marry, and proclaim that he has dishonored her, with intent to prevent her from wedding another; and, finally, he must be alive to the fact that duels are not matters of course at Saratoga, or anywhere else on this side of the Atlantic."

on this side of the Atlantic."

For his side of the House, he would make this proposition: Stop this filibustering and we'll come down to business, get through with it, and go home.

J. Brewer, United States Court of Kamas; Gen. R. R. Cown, Washington; Gen. J. W. Singleton, Guiney; George J. Davis, Cincinnati; George A. Lowe, Salt Late City; H. McCoy, Saltimore; J. R. Sakwin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Sakwin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Salawin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Salawin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Salawin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Salawin, Texte Eavis; J. D. Emerson, New York; T. Sutton, Geongewick, Salawin, Aleno, St. Louis, J. Hogan, Boston; L. M. Bennet, Omasa; Benjamin Aleno, St. Louis, Sames B. Glow, Pitzisurg; W. O. Jones, Baltimore; H. H. Argu, Pennsylvanis; Henry L. Bryant, Individual Salawin, Sames B. Glow, Pitzisurg; W. O. Jones, Baltimore; G. R. Robinson, Sycamore; C. M. Underhill, Surface, M. H. G. Cliley, Iowa; W. D. Estr., Thomas F. Davidson, Covington; J. Bernet, Philadelphia; V. Warner, Cinton...

Surface, Philadelphia; V. Warner, Cinton...

Surface, Philadelphia; P. Warner, Cinton...

Surface, Philadelphia; V. Warner, Cinton...

Surface, Philadelphia; V.

MATTERS OF STATE.

Especially Pertaining to the State of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker Haines Running the Legislature in Independent Fashion.

Tom Merritt Threatens to Adjourn Incontinently and Go Home.

The Republicans Ready to Agree to the Proposition.

of the Mayor's Powers. A Remarkable Liquor Bill in the Mich-

igan Legislature.

Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Ramsey No Nearer Re-election.

Notes from the Senatorial Contests.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

ILLINOIS. was it changing, on correcting?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Jah. 28.—On the reading, this morning, of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Starr, of Peorla, rose and moved that the record be corrected so that the vote of French, of Carroll (Rep.), be recorded on the fourth Louisiana resolution (that censuring the President). He stated that French had voted "Aye," but was recorded as voting "No." Armstrong stated that the practice had always been at any time to allow a member to change his vote when the change would not change the result. Conkrite (Ind.) moved that the correction be made. Cammings said he had no objection to permitting a change of French's vote, but there must be no such thing as correcting the journals after verification of a vete is done an this instance or yesterday.

Starr got the floor, and stated that his motion was not for permission for French to change his vote, but for French's vote to be correctly reported. The Speaker stated that the motion of the gentleman from Peoria was not entertained.

The question was on the motion of the gentle-man from Stephenson (Gronkrite). After further discussion, Cullom succeeded in obtaining the floor for French, who rose and stated that he knew nothing about parliamentary rules. He had voted "No" on the fourth resolution, and he wanted the fact stated on the record, when he was down as voting "Aye." The Speaker, after some talk, put the question, and, no objection being made, the record was corrected to put French on record truthfully Harrington objected. The objection was ruled too late. Dunlap, of Cook, then asked a similar correction of the record to conform to the fact. created consternation on the Opposition side. How far was this correction of the record These two changes, if allowed, would change the vote on the fourth resolution from 72 to 67. as reported, to 70 to 69. Were there a third correction to be made, the fourth resolution would be lost, and the result of yesterday's filibustering would be lost. Hise took the floor and stated, with much emphasis.

Merrill moved a reference of the whole ques-tion to a select committee of five. Hereon moved an amendment making the reference to a select committee of physicians to inquire and report whather the members on the other side were of sound mind and disposing memory. The question whether they knew what they were The question whether they knew what they were doing ought to be settled. As to the question raised, it had been decided by the courts. The record, after verification, was conclusive, just as was the record of a court. He concluded with strictures upon the Republican side for what he termed the discussion of their parliamentary

points of no point.

This was the first time he had occupied the floor. It would probably be the last, and he only made it to direct attention to the manner in which legislation was obstructed. Connolly obtained the floor, and literally went for the Opposition and the Speaker in the most scathing fashion. He reminded the Democrats that they represented nobody; had no expectation of ever obtaining the Administration by the votes of the people; they had power only for harm, and were here only for harm. United with the Independents, they had formed an accidental ma-jority. They had found it necessary to keep up the discussion of national politics for the pur-pose of holding the coalition together, so fearful were they that the Independents might vote with the Republicans on some measure of useful leg-islation. The Republican side had kept silent while this went on. When there were rulings made in this House that he regarded as arbitrary

and outrageous—
The Speaker—The gentleman is out of order.
Connolly thanked the Chair for calling his atcomposite thanked the Chair for caming his attention to the fact, and desired to withdraw the remark. He then attempted to proceed with his speech. The Speaker declared that he was ont of order, but, on Connolly's asking whether that deprived him of the floor, answered that it did not, and allowed Connolly to complete his

After Dunn, of Peoria, had moved that Connolly's language relative to outrageous rulings be taken down by the Clerk, which was ordered,

be taken down by the Clerk, which was ordered, Connolly concluded with some stinging reflections on the Independents as representing the off-sourings of both parties, and an sulogy of the Republican party.

In reply, Marritt served notice on the Republican side that, if flibustering were not stopped, the Opposition would adjourn the House, [Cries on the Republican side: "Do it now."]

For his side of the House, he would make this proposition: Stop this filibustering and we'll come down to business, get through with it, and so home.

was manifest on the Democratic side. Merritt rushed up to the gentleman from Hardin and ordered him to shut up; then supplicated him to shut up; and then whispered in his ear. Democrats tugged at the coat-tails of the gentleman from Hardin and firm Democratic gripes were fastened on his shoulders, but the gentleman from Hardin faltered not. Freeing himself and his coat-tails from Democratic hands, he proudly declared he had got the floor and was going to to hold it.

determined.

By leave, Armstrong and Arwedson, who were absent yesterday, were permitted to record their votes in favor of the Louisiana outrage resolution. Making the total sye vote 73 to 63 noes on the fourth resolution. If Dunlap's vote becounted, the vote will stand, 72 syes to 70 noes. It is claimed this evening that floses, of Scott, voted no. He is recorded as not voting, but floses, who was in his seat to-day, made no statement whatever as to this, nor was it moutioned on the floor. It is also claimed that No drich, of Will, recorded as not voting, Senator Buehler's Bill for the Definition was it mentioned on the floor. It is also claimed that No drich, of Will, recorded as not voting, will make affidavit that he voted no, which affidavit will also be presented to the House. This would leave the vote on the fourth resolution, and on final adoption of the whole, a tie. The general sentiment of Republicac members to-night is that the resolutions were carried by fraudulent coept. By the rules, a tie vote, the Speaker himself having voted, is a negative vote, so the resolutions. In fact, were defeated.

so the resolutions, in fact, were defeated.

SPEAKER HAINES.

It is now more than over manifest that, with It is now more than ever manifest that, with Haines in the chair, unless something in the nature of a special dispensation of Providence intervene, the remainder of the session will be frittered away. Whether intentionally or otherwise, he daily invites parliamentary broils by hair-splitting suggestions, by sudden sharp rulings, by snubbing members who have provoked him, and by encouraging discussion of parliamentary points wholly irrevelant to the business before the House. He adheres to his suap-judgment rulings with astonishing tenacity, mentary points wholly reversing to the bisiness before the House. He atheres to his suapjudgment rulings with astonishing tenacity, and insists upon it that the Independents and Democrats shall stand by him in them all. He seems to regard it as his cole mission here to get the Independents and Democrats to stand by him. Nightly, he gets the Independent caucus together for the purpose of fetching them to stand by him, which is accomplished after tempesthous sessions of from two to four hours. How much longer the caucus will be balgered is a matter of doubt. The Democrats are in despeir at the prospect. To-night, as the demier respect, they take of organizing a permanent caucus to arrange as to what shall be the order of business for each day. Their object is to block the fillbustering with legitimate business and push through the more important bills. But see long as Haines trains the Independents and they stand by him, as hitherto, this effort of the Democratic leaders will prove bootlees. They realize this, and what makes it gall them the more is that they suspect Haines is training for the Governorship in 1876. To-night Moses tells ins he did not accertain, until after adjournment to-day that his vote was not recordteis me he did not accertain, until after adjournment to-day that his vote was not recorded against the fourth resolution. He was in his seat, voted no, and has unade affidavit of that fact, which will be read in the House to-morrow. Crawford and Boydston also made oath that Moses voted no.

SENATE.

The Committee on Penal Institutions reported heads the Moses resolution for the appointment.

Casey's bill relative to Masters in Chancery, Case's bill relative to Masters in Chancery, providing that, on demand of either party, where reference as ordered, it shall be to a special Master, was taken upon the second reading, and referred back to the Judiciary Committee. This bill is designed to abolish the Assistant Judges, who, in equity cases, figure as professional Masters, and poactically dispose of sucery suits in many instances. GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Mr. Buehler introduced a bill relative to the

of yesterday's filibustering would be lost. Hise took the floor and stated with much emphasis, that he had closely watched the vote, and had heard the member for Cook (Dunlap) vote on the fourth resolution. "So did I," was schood on the Opposition side.

Mann stated that Mr. Dunlap did inadvertently vote "yes" on the second resolution, but changed to no before the vote was verified. He insisted that Dunlap voted no on the fourth resolution, and demanded that he be put right on the record.

Mr. Buchler introduced a bill relative to the appointment and removal of city officials. It copfers upon the Mayor the power of appointment with the concurrence of a majority of all members of the Conucil, of all city officials not made elective by law. The Mayor may remove any such official whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city require it. In such case he shall report the conucil, by a vote, on ayes and noes, of two-thirds of all the members, shall disapprove the removal, the official spointment with the concurrence of a majority of all members of the Conucil, of all city officials not made elective by law. The Mayor may remove any such official whenever, in his opinion, the case he shall report the country of the co

The bill, if passed, would leave very little of the Railroad act in force, according to the interpretation put on it by auti-railroad members. The Citizens' Association bills for the amendment of the Municipal Incorporation act were introduced by Kehoe.

CORRECTION. The State-House dispatch of yesterday should have read: "Hise asked if the State-House had advanced moneys to Richardson. Jones and McCoy explained that \$15,000 or \$20,000 was what Richardson owed the Penitantiary on his labor-

MICHICAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 23.—The usual hatch of petitions were received to-day, relating chiefly to the liquor-traffic and to the County Superintendents of Schools. Mr. Hulbert, of Houghton, gave notice of a bill prohibiting, under heavy peralties, the taking of brook trout and grayling from Michigas streams with anything save the hook and line. They are now being murdered in lots with seines and other devices, and this great source of delight to the sportsman is in danger of being totally cut off. The Sepate Notarial bill passed the House, and is now a law. It provides that Notaries' commissions shall be issued by the Secretary of State on receipt of a fee of \$1. The commissions are then to be sent to the County Clerks and distributed on receipt of a fee of 75 cents.

\$1. The commissions are then to be sent to the County Clerks and distributed on receipt of a fee of 75 cents.

THE LIGHOR-LICENSE BILL.

In the House, Mr. Taylor, from the Liquor Committee, introduced a bill to tax and regulate the liquor-traffic. It divides the dealers into four classes; first, inanufacturers, distillers, and wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors, who are to pay \$300 per annum; second, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in malt liquors, who are to pay \$300 per annum; third, retailers of spirituous liquors who are to pay \$300 annually; fourth, retailers in malt liquors, who are to pay \$200 annually. Lists of all places where liquors are sold are to be kept by County Treasurers, to whom the taxes are to be paid. The moneys are then to be transmitted as the State Treasurer and applied pro rata to the support of the poor in the different counties. All dealers are required to give bonds in not less than \$3,000 each to close their places of business on Sundars, and on weekdays between 11 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning; that they will keep only unadulerated liquors, and will pay all damages resulting to persons or property from their business; also that they will refrain from selling to minors and habitual drunkards. The money due for taxes is to constitute a first lies on the liquors in yellows any bear held in etock, and hasvy penal-

ties, including fines and imprisonment, are pro-

rushed up to the gentleman from Hardin and ordered him to shut up; then supplicated him to shut up; then supplicated him to shut up; and then whispered in his ear. Democratic tugged at the coat-tails of the gentleman from Hardin and firm Democratic gripes were fastened on his shoulders, but the gentleman from Hardin faltered not. Freeing himself and his coat-tails from Democratic hands, he proudly declared he had got the floor and was going to to hold it.

At this juncture the gentleman was entrapped into yielding the floor to some-body class got it, after which Plater rose and asked if he hadn't the floor was told he hadn't, and didn't get off his great Democratic speech.

OH. HEON TROUBLED WATERS.

This little spiscels tended to bring members to a better tamper, and, after Johosen, of Marion, Independent, in reply to some strictures of Merritt's on the Independent, had made the speech in which he declared the Democratis, the previous question was called, and Merritt's resolution, referring the subject of the correction of the record as to votes which had been verified, was carried. So, whether Dunlay's vote shall be changed on the record remains undetermined.

By leave, Armstrong and Arwedson, who were

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, Madison, Wis., Jan. 28.—In the Senate bills were introduced to encourage the building of narrow-gauge railroads; to vacate a State road in Dodge County; relating to the White-water Furniture and Manufacturing Company; to amend Chap. 11. revised statutes, relative to

salaries of State officers.

Bills were passed under a suspension of the rules vacating part of the late road in Dodge

Bills were passed under a suspension of the rules vacating part of the late road in Dodgo County, and relative to the Whitewater Furniture and Manufacturing Counsary.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely to the Governor's recommendations to change the time for collection of the taxes, and to loan the funds in the State Treasury.

A bill relating to divarce was indefinitely postponed.

Bills were ordered engrossed as follows: Memorial to Congress relating to concurrent criminal jurisdiction over islands of the Mississippi liver; relating to taxation of transient traders.

The resolution authorizing four committees to employ clorks was passed.

The resolution in relation to the Potter law was made the special order for next Thursday at 11 a.m.

Bills were introduced to erect the County of O'Nell: to amend the railroad statutes with reference to the power of Christian ministers to perform marriages; to appropriate \$1,000 to can of the nine hospitals and penevolent societies of Milwankee; to consolidate the Thirteenth and reorganize the Second and Third Judicial Districts; relative to exemption; to establish rates of license to bawkers, jeddlers, stc.; to amend Chap. 46, laws of 183, in relation to the collection of taxes; to amend the laws of 1874 regulating railroads in sertain respects; to appropriate to James Reynolds and John Fellerze \$4,000 for work done of the Northern Rospital; to amend Chap. 137, laws of 1871, relative to propriate to James Reynolds and John Fellerze \$4,000 for work done on the Northdra Hospital; to amend Chap. 137, laws of 1871, relative to the trial of offenses on information, etc.; relative to the discharge of mortgages given to sedure payment of purchase money of lands granted by Cougress.

A memorial was adopted saking that the Win-newages be allowed to become citizens and free-holders.

BOUTINI BUSINESS.

Special Disnatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The Senate this morning passed the Louse bill repealing Secs. 272 and 273, Assessment act, relating to platting

additions to towns andcities.

The temperance resolutions heretofore sub-The Committee on Penal Institutions reported back the House resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the Pentisuntary labor-contracts, etc. and recommended that the Senate concur therein. The joint resolution was lost—yeas, 16: navs, 20. A resolution was then adopted referring the investigation to the Standing Committee on Penal Institutions.

Conserve hill regulating the sale of intoxicating tiquors, embodying the local-option feature, making the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale, and making the seller and purchaser equally criminal, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and the provided that the sellections are resolutions to the sellections and recommittee to investigate the report a bill regulating the sale of intoxicating the report as bill regulating the sale of intoxicating the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale of intoxicating the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale of intoxicating the sale of intoxicating the sale of intoxicating the sale of intoxicating the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale of intoxicating the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale of intoxicating the seller responsible for all damage and injury consequent upon the sale of intoxication was the sellection and the sellection of the s ue in Committee of the Whole, and the rest of the day spent in discussing them. The question was postponed unit tou-crow afternoon. In the House the Was and Means Committee reported favorably on he appropriation of \$20,-000 for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers; concurred in the joint resolution for the improve-ment of the Ohio River asking Congress for an

ment of the Onto River asking Congress for an appropriation.

Bills were passed to educe the fees of Recorders; to pievent the kiling of small birds or qual-at any time of the year.

Bills were introduced to allow criminals to testify in their own behal, and making wives and husbands competent witnesses for or against each other.

each other.
The House fixed Thursday, at 10 s. m., for discussion of the pendig constitution ment.

NEBRASKA.

CAPITAL-ARMOVAL SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. the members, shall disapprove the removal, the officer shall be restored to his position and shall give a new bond for the discharge of his official duties. The Mayor may appoint any suitable person to discharge the duties of any office from which the incumbent shall be removed, to hold until his successor is appointed and qualified, or until the person removed is restored to his office, as before provided. The bill also authorizes the slavor to veto any item is or part of an ordinance, order, or resolution appropriating of providing for the expenditure of money and may approve the remainder of such ordinance, etc., and a three-fourthe vote of the whole Council shall be required to pass such an appropriation over his veto.

BILL TO SHOTHER THE RAILROAD ACT.

A bill to repeal Secs. 88 and 93 of the Railroad act was introduced by Lee. The former is the section which requires fredght and passenger rates for a lesser distance to be pro rata according to those for greater distance to be pro rata according to those for greater distances, or, in other words, to make the rates for through and local traffic the same per mile. The ninety-third section is that which requires the Hailway and Warshouse Commission to establish freightschedules limiting the maximum charges. The second section of the bill provides that the Commission shall institute no suit for violation of the provisions of the act complained of. The bill, if passed, would leave very little of the Railroad act in force, according to the interpre-Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—The regular biennial pursued. This season it has received an additional now in progress. A sili was introduced into both Houses this morning, providing for the ap-pointment of Commissioners of the region including Colfax, Platte Polk, Buffalo Hill, Merrick, Kearney, and Acams Counties. The bill provides for a State-Hose costing \$175,000, and other appropriations for other purpeses. Delegations are in the lobb here from Omaha. Columbus, Grand Island and Kearney. No fears are entertained here of the removal. It would cost the State over \$30,000. The people are not prepared for it. The probability is, also, that the land deeded to the State for capital purposes here would revert to the original donors, bringing on an endless litigation, as much of it has been sold to innocent porchasers. The bill will undoubtedly meet a udden death, but will be followed by others. rick, Kearney, and Acams Counties. The bill

Special Disputch to The Chacago Tribune. Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—In the Sonate bill passed extending he time for paying rail-

oad taxes due Feb. 1 sext.

In the House a billwas introduced requiring common carriers to give receipts for grain, under common carriers to giv receipts for grain, under a penalty of fine for neglect or refusal.

A substitute was pased for Burchards' Louisiana resolution, which condemns in general terms the Executive or military interference with the organization of Legislatures, but makes no direct reference to Louisiana. It was passed by the Republican majority, after long discussion of the original resolution.

CHIO. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.-In the House this afterncon, bills were introduced to prohibit savings banks from laning money on personal security, and to provise for establishing schools

in infirmaries.

A resolution requesing Congress to grant no A resolution requesting Congress to grant no more subsidies to rairoad and steamship lines was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hodge, Republican, and laid on the table to discuss, declaring at to be the opinion of the General Assembly that no person shalld be elected President of the United States for a third term, and that the term of Presidentshould be made six years.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28 .- Col. James L. Gaices, of Knoxville, vas elected Comptroller of the Treasury on the thirty-fourth ballot last night. Dr. William Morrow was to-day re-elected State Treasure.

TENNESSEE.

ARIANSAS. A GENERAL SCHOOL LAW,
LITTLE BOOK Ark Jan 28.—The State Senste to-day passed the General School law, creating the office of Suprintendent of Public Instruction as the chief officer.

> SENATORAL CONTESTS. WISCONSIN.

Spread Dispatch o The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Jan 28.—Three ballots MADISON, Wis., Jan 28.—Three ballots were taken to-day for Smator with results the same as yesterday: Carpenter, 59: Bragg, 52; Cole, 18: balance sestiring. Carpenter's men claim 64, and were grievously disappointed. They all procuring petitions to influence members, based on franculent representations that the movement of the disenters is a movement bers, based on franculent representations that the movement of the dissenters is a movement to elect a Democratin place of Carpenter. This is false, as no femocratic contestant can be elected unless Carpenter men elect him. The only men proposed by the dissenters from the bogus canens are Judge Cole, Horsen Rubles. George W. Alless. Appres George W. Alless.

MINNESOTA

THE DEAD-LOCK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—The vote for Sen tor to-day resulted: Ramsey, 55; Lochren, 55; Davis, 23; Pillsbury, 5; scattering, 5. Lochren, besides Senator Donnelly's vote, heretofore scattered, makes a net gain of 1 over Donnelly's

scattered, makes a net gain of 1 over Donnelly's best vote, and is claimed to have a reserve of 10 Republican votes, which will come whenever he polls the full Opposition strength, supposed to be 64. Required to elect, 74.

In the Ramsev caucus last night a committee was appointed to receive propositions of compromise from the Davis faction, but not to tender any. In the Democratic caucus Mr. Westfall, Liberal Republican, said if the caucus would neminate Davis, he (Davis) would aid the Opposition to carry the State next fall, and would make a far division of the carronage appetraing to the office of United States Senator. Burchard, Democrat, immediately said no such proposition ought either to be made or received. Murray, Domocrat, queried whether, if Davis was elected under such arrangements, he would have any patrocage to divide under either a Republican or Democratic National Administration. The subject there dropped.

It is not known by what authority Westfall made the proposition, but members of the cau-

It is not known by what suthority Westfall made the proposition, but members of the caucus understood him to speak as by authority.

THE HIBERY CHARDES.

The HOUSE Committee commenced the inquiry to-day into the alleged Dike-Ingorson bribery. Ingerson was sworn, and repeated his story that Dike three times offered him \$500 to vote for Ramsey. He says Dike, when others were near, said about that he would give \$1,000 if the contest was over, and once added that he was not trying to bribe, but his offiers of \$500 for witness' vote were in a low tone of voice. Witness expressed to Dike his hising for and intention to voice for Ramsey always. In the cross-examination, witness adhising for and intention to vote for Ramsey always. In the 'cross-examination, witcess admatted that he was accustomed to drinking, but
was perfectly sober when Dike offered
him \$500. He drank but once that
day, and that with Dike, after the offer
of a bribo. Did not believe Ramsey knew
or countenanced Dike's attempt. He might yet
vote for Ramsey. He had heard since the occurrence, that Dike was known as a practical
joker. If his offer to witness was a joke, he
(witness) didn't see it. If Dike had intended a
real offer his language couldn't have been mistaken.
He knew Dike repeatedly privately offered to
give him \$500 if he would vote for Ramsey.
Both Dike and Ingerson are represented before
the Committee by counsel. the Committee by counsel.

Both Dike and Ingerson are represented before the Committee by counsel.

A RINT FOR HR. RANKET.

Mr. Lenea, Democrat, offered a resolution that it is the sense of this Senate that the man elected to represent us in the councils of the nation should be at his post of duty, leaving the election of his successor to those whom the people elected for that purpose.

Mr. Child (Ransey Republican), originally for Davis, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas, 14; naya, 2.

Mr. Buckhorn (Ransey Republican), originally for Davis, gave notice of a debate.

Mr. Hubbard (Davis Republican) moved to suspend the rules to place the resolution on its passage. Negatived—yeas, 16; nays, 21, several voting in the negative exhlaining their votes as against the suppression of debate and not against the resolution.

Mr. Buckhorn, who now supports Ransey himself, commented sharply early in the session on Ransey's presence here, when he ought to be in Washington, and of his superintending the selicitation of votes for re-election.

The Democrate and Davis men say the resolution will pass to-morrow.

tion will pass to-morrow. WEST VIRGINIA.

NO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The Enquirer's Charles-60 Cents on the Dollar, town (W. Va.) special says the Senatorial tailor in the joint session of the Legislature to-day resulted as follows: Canden, 27: Walker, 21 Brannon, 14; Price, 10; Caperton, 3; scattering 12. The friends of the two leading candidates are rm, and declare their purpose to remain stead 106 South Clark-st. The Democratic canons to-night took three ballets. Result: Weiker, 24; Camden, 20; Price, 12; Brannon, 10; Caperton, 3.

ICE-FISHING ON SAGINAW BAY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. BAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 25.—The business of fishing through the ice on the frozen waters of Saginaw Bay is one of profit, and is actively stimulus, on account of dull times; and those who cannot find other wors, unwilling to idle away the winter-months, seek the ice, and find usually a fair remuneration for their labor. To make fishing a regular calling requires more capital than many can command, as from \$3,000 to \$5,000 may be readly invested in nets and to \$5,000 may be readily invested in nets and other requisite parapharasia. In spearing fish through the ice, however, the most impecutious can engage,—a spear and a couple of blankets completing the outfit. Two, three, and sometimes a larger number, generally go in "snucks," and erect a cabin of rough boards, which serves as an abiding place during the winter. These shanties, which dot the ice on the bay, are cheaply constructed. One hundred and fifty feet of half-inch ceiling, which costs about \$3, and the additional expense of a couple of dollarsfor nails, etc., is all that is needed. The shanties are usually laid out in regular order, and often extend many miles out. Regular manicipal governments are organized, and offi-The shanties are usually laid out in regular order, and often extend many miles out. Regular manicipal governments are organized, and officers elected, such as Mayor, Marsbal, etc. The inevitable salcon is also to be found in convenient localities, and, often swallows up the wages of the more reckless of the community, as is the case in cities and towns on terra firma. The fish caught are mostlypike and mullet, but other kinds are also found. They are disposed of to regular dealers, who ship them to all points.

Cold weather is not the only peril these hardy dishermen often encounter. Great cracks will often be made in the ice by the action of the mud and water, rendering travel to and from the ice-villages dangerous. The fruits of their industry are often so bounteous that they are induced to remain on the ice later in the epring than a fine regard for safety warrants. Only last winter, sixty or seventy shanties were carried out to see on an ice-fice, and the occupants, after terrible suffering, reached the shore, while, in the hope of saving some supposed to have been lost, a boat's crew of six men lost their lives.

HEADLEY.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN MICHIGAN.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN MICHIGAN.

coperat Disputch to The Chicage Tribune.

Dernott, Mich., Jan. 28.—This evening the Woman's State Ghristian Temperance Union completed its session with an address from Mrs.

E. K. Churchill. of the Woman's Christian Union of Rhode Island. Resolutions were adopted to-day denving that the Union was a political organization, or in league with one, and affirming that its only intentions are to combat the evils of intemperance on philasthropid, moral, and Christian ground; so they ask for the more efficient enforcement of the Prohibition law, and protest against its repeal. They complain that some of the churches neglect to give their assistance to the work, but thank the ministers who have aided by their co-operation.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE.

Until February 15, 1875, Tax Sale Certificates of 1874, held by the Comptroller for City Taxes of 1873, can be redeemed at 2% per cent premium, and Certificates of prior years at 20 per cent premium. On the above date the rates shall be increased to 5 and 25 per cent premium respectively, and on March 1, 1876, the former will be increased to 10 per cent premium. The holder of said certificates is now entitled to 25 and 75 per cent premium respectively.

City Comptro

CUTLERY. "Cutlery."

eron, and Lucius Fairchild, any one of whom would suit the Republicans of the State better than Carpenter. A threat is made that, if Carpenter cannot be elected, the election shall go over another year, in which case he certainly would be repudiated overwhelmingly. Senator Griswold has appeared on the scene to attempt the manipulation of the Columbia County members. He will find it up-hill work with such men as Barden, Dwinnell, and Rowland. The articles of The Tainuxe are highly appreciated by scuad Republicaus here, where the sentiment is strongly anti-Carpenter. INSURANCE STATEMENT: FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York.

Abstract from Seventy-sixth Semi-Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1875.

Cash Capital - - - - - -\$200,000,00 Reserve for Reinsurance - - - -355,006.54 27,600.00 Reserve for Unpaid Losses - - -Reserve for other Claims - - - - Net Surplus over all Liabilities - -5,140.19 162,560.08

\$750,306.81 U. S. Bonds

Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on improved Real Estate
in the Counties of New York and Westchester

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Railroad Bonds

Loans secured by Collaterals

Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission

72,678.10

Litarest due and Accorded

4474.08 Interest due and Accrued
Cash in Bank

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CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE. FORSALE AT A GREAT SACRIFCE.

THE SAW-MILL KNOWN AS THE PAGE MILL,

At Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, Ontaria, Canada.

The mill was built in 1868, and is 30 by 80 feet; contains one gaing, one gang slabber, and one circular saw.

Its consective is 60,000 feet oper day of 18 nours, has explinder believe be believe of 180 nours, has explinder believe believe and feet in fall insteer, and one gives hard to be seen the same of the same o

BOOTS AND SHOES. BANKRUPT SALE

BOOTS & SHOES

H. H. HEIMERDINGER'S

Having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of R. THIEM & CO. at Assignee's Sale, I will offer, for the next 10 DAYS.

Unusual inducements to all parties in want of Ladies', Aliases', Children's and Gents' FINE SHOUS, BOOTS, AND EUBEER GOODS. Also, a lot of Ladies' Fine White and Colored Bal. Shoes and Slippers. These goods are made up for the finest retail trade, and cannot be replaced for double the amount they are sold for.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

PERISTR'S. Doure.

PRIOR OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine):
PRIOR OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine):
Prior Cabin., 2125 Second. 375 [Third. 355
Ricersiou tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers. by taking this line, avoid both transit by English callway, and the discoming to of crossing the Channel besides asving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 56 Broadway. National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE. The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Complay to avoid ioe and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-TOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for Loudon (direct) every fortuight.
Cabin passacs, 684, 876, corrency: steerage, al greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
Apply to
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sis. (opposite new Shorman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct,
Great Wortern, Capt. Windham, Wodnesday, Jan. 28.
Aragon, Capt. Symme, Saturday, Feb. 6.
Cabin Pasago, 570; Intermediate, 345; Shorago, 350.
Excursion tickots, \$136. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot
Lake Snore & M. S. R. E.
GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW BOOKS

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A vigorous story, depicting certain characteristic features of modern society in the engaging style for which Gaboriau is famous.

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Mr. Bartlett's dramatic and immorous gentus, joined with his large experience, has produced a book admirably adapted to its gental mission of home entertainment. NEW EDITIONS. PARNASSUS. Edited by B. W. EXERCE. Revised and improved. \$4.
A PUREGONE CONCLUSION. By W. D. HOW-ELE. BLOSSOMS. By JORY G. WEITTER.

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FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of White, Royell & Co. is this day dissolved by nutural consent by the retirement of O. B. Sanfard and W. D. Rewell.
F. A. White will continue the business, collect all the meses, and pay all the liabilities of the late firm.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

A Cash Semi-Angual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, and a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT Capital Stock, is payable Feb. 1, 1878, at New York office. No. 148 LaSalle-st., RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday as espied. Sanday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. As rive Sunday at 5:50 a. m. | Daily. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN HAILROAD. | Cause | Arrive | Ar CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Thicago, Kuman Niy and Derver Short Live, via Louis and A. Moriano, Springleid, Alton and A. Louis Through Line. Union Deput, Was Nide, near National bridge. Ticket Offices: At Deput, and 128 Kandsiph-st. Leave. | Arrero. Depot, foot of Eakert, and Join of Trents-secondet. Role
Office, El Randocht-st., near Clark. CHICAG", BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. espois, Joseph and Glake-st., Indiana-sn. and Sigleenth-st., and Grand and Skelanth-sts. Tubel Glace, & Clarket, and at depote.

Mail and Express. 77:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Sirvator Passenger. 77:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux Olty Exp. 2:00 p. m.
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From Pittoburg, Cincinnati & B. Louis Railway dopet, one clinion and Carroli-da. West Side. Picked after, 12
Randolph-1., and/old dept.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

roins leave from Expedition Building and depart field of
Twendy-second-st. Tiches office, St. Laboue, Arriva.

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"5:50 p. m. " 9:70 c. m.
10:00 p. m. 1 6:15 c. m. WINTER RESORTS.

> How to Escape the Winter JAMAICA, with its Bine Mountains

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	end.	A sked,
United States in of '81	119-4	119%
United States 6-20s of 62	116%	1 11536
United States 5-20s of %4	11736	1 11736
United States 5-20s of '65	119%	119%
5-20s of \65-Jan, and Jary	11856	118%
-20s of '67-Jan, and July	119	11936
5-20s of '6s-Jan, and July	11994	1 11936
10-4Ce	116	116%
United States new 6s of '81, ex int.	114%	1144
United States currency ds	11936	

Merchants' National	235	
First National Bank	- 160	
Fifth National Bank	125	12756
Commercial National Bank	100	16236
German National Bank	127	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	127	12786
City National Bank	135	
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	\$25 PG 25 S. J.	108
Diinois Trust and Savings Bank	110	H TOWN
National Bank of Commerce	Section 1	100
Merchants' Savings, L. & T. Co		158
Union National Bank	Street. 1	150
Union Stock-Yards National	150	
MISCELLANEO	US.	
	Bid.	A sked.
City Railway, South Side	. 130	140
City Ratiway, West Side	120	1 128
City Raiway, North Side	96	1000000
Traders' Insurance Company	110	1
Chamber of Commerce	74	78
Chicago Gasiight and Coke	CONTRACT A	10000000
Company	120	1
Exposition Stook		50

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Coupons, 162	Oougons, 48 11934
Doupous, 64	New 3s
Doupous, %5 119%	
	Currency 64 119%
	BONDS.
Missouris 97%	Virginias, old31
Tennessees, old64	
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	CES.
Canten 80	8t. Paul 36%
	St. d'au pld 55 %
Julioniiver	Wabahi 14%

	国际 国际
Adams Express 98%	Wabash pfd 19
Wells-Fargo 83	Ft. Wayne 98%
American Express 62%	Terre Haute 7
U. S. Express 50	Terre Haute pfd 26
Pacific Mail 34%	Chicago & Alton 105
New York Central, 102 %	Chiengo & Alton pfd.109
Erie 28%	Onio & Mississippi 27
Erie ofd 45	Cleve., Cin. & Col 63
Northwestern 44	Chi., Bur. & Quincy 109
Northwestern pfd 58%	Lake Shore 74%
Harlem	Indiana Gentral 814
Harlem pfd125	Ilhnois Central 98%
Michigan Central 77%	Union Pacific stock 36%
Dittahman & Dr Wayne 99 L	Union Pacific bonds, 984

			LY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, J	
AONEY AND COMMERCE	Adams Express	Tenneosee. 1,500,000 Bultimore, etc. 2,000,000 Vermont and New Maxico. 1,250,000	barrels, 48@33c; whisky barrels, \$1.90@2.00; pork staves, rougn, \$15.00@18.00; do bucked, \$18.00@22.00;	Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
FINANCIAL.	U. S. Express 59 Terre Haute prod 205 Pacific Mail 344 Chicago & Alton 105	Total	tight poles, \$25.00@32.00. EGGS -Strictly fresh were quoted at 26c, and old stock at 24@25c. Pickled, 16@25c.	Monday 559 2,370 1,155 Tuesday 1,608 4,045 2,229 Wednesday 1,323 3,238 950
There was little observe in the financial elimation	Erie pfd. 45 Cleve, Cin. & Coi. 63	Balance for home consumption 30,304,433 The total production of ingot copper for swelve yours	Figh-Nothing new was developed in the fish market. The demand from the country trade	Total
The state of the s	Northwestern 44 Chi. Bur. & Quincy 109 Northwestern pfd. 55% Lake Shove. 74% Harlenn 128% Indiana Central. 88% Harlenn pfd. 125 Ulhoois Central. 98%	past was: Lake Su-U. Sintes, perior, lbs lbs.	yel ordering to any large extent. Prices are firm: No. 1 whitensh, %-bri, \$5,50@5.60: No. 2 do, \$5.40 @3.50: No. 1 trout, \$5,00@5.15; No. 1 shore mackerel,	One of the Committee appointed at the meeting of commission-dealers held on Monday last has written to this office requesting us to state that the meeting
ents for considerable sums that will be wanted next	Michigan Central 77% Union Pacific stock 36%	1351 13,000,000 14,500,000	(@5.50; No. 1 trout, \$5,000,5,15; No. 1 snore mackers, new, y-fri, \$9.500,9.76; No. 1 bay, \$7.50a,7.75; No. 2 mackersl, y-brl, \$1.500,9.75; family mackersl, y-brl, \$1.500,9.75; family mackersl, y-brl, \$1.500,5,75; No. 1 shore kis. \$1.550,100; bank collash, \$2.250,5,50; George's codish, \$3.500,6.75;	was well attended, and that its object was not to de- nounce the Stock-Tard management, between whom
ain or provisions, owing to the condition of the	Bock Island	1864 13,000,000,15,600,000 1875 14,000,000[15,637,000	\$3.50:45.75; No. 1 shore his. \$1.85(4).00; bank colfish, \$5.25(6.50; George's codfish, \$3.50(6.75; Labrador herring, split, bris. \$3.50(9).00; do 3/c-bri. \$4.25(4.50; Labrador herring, round, bri.	to exist.
arket. There is a light miscellaneous demand for ans from manufacturers, lumbermen, and others, at this is very much less pressing than in the first	REAL ESTATE.	1867. 18,400,000 17,413,000 1818. 19,970,000 21,206,005 1818. 94,400,000 28,563,000	per box. 456450e: Columbia River salmon, %-bri, 39.75	A movement looking to the formation of a Live- Stock Board has recently been set on foot. The proj-
of the month	The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 28:	1870 195 714 000 28 104 000	FRUITS AND NUTS—Valencia raisins are held a shade higher—now quoted at 12@121/c. With this	ect deserves, and undoubtedly will receive, the hearty support of the leading and influential dealers, in which event it can scarcely fail of success.
s, with satisfactory collaterals, concessions of 1 or 2	Irving place, 81 8-10 ft s of Poik st, w f, 25x 126 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1874	1872	exception there were no quotable changes, though un-	CATTLE-But little change was apparent in any of
e for these latter is not large.	Halited st, 495 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 50x196 ft, dated Jun S	PROVISIONS.	of prices in firmer. There is a steady, fair in- quiry for nuts at full prices: FOREIGE—Dates, 8% 29% of figs. drums, 16% 217% of figs tayers, 19%	
Orders for currency are light. The receipts are	13½ ft, dated Jan. 23. 600 Michigan av, 100 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 21½ x 161 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 13, 1874. 12,500	HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly scrive, and stronger all round, under a good demand, both on speculative	(30)/c; Turkish prunes, 11/6/12c; French prunes, kegs, 14/6/16c; reisina, layers, \$3.15/6/3.20; loose Muscatel, \$4.10/6/4.20; Valencia, 12/6/14/c; Zante cur-	of the market for the better qualities of stock, such as shippers seek, while the excessive supply of low and
out equal to the amount shipped. New York exchange remains steady at par to 25c .	Arnoid st, 300 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 22x120 ft, dated Jan, 22. 1,000 "H" st, 26i ft w of Southwort av. n f, 50x120	account and for shipment. The latter part of the inquiry was checked to some extent by the fact that holders generally demanded higher prices, which	cate, \$410@4.20: Valencia, Faciliaco: Zuite currants, 7@7%c; citron, 320g33c; lemon, peel, 19620c, Dozeszup-Alden apples, 17@30c; Michigan apples, 8%ca8%c; Indiana and Illsuois, 7@3c; Southern,	medium grades serves to keep those descriptions de- pressed and unsettled. Stock cattle met with more at- tention than on the preceding few days, and desirable
The clearings were \$3,900,000.	ft, duted Jan. 25. 2,560 West Twelfth st, 25 ft e of Centre av, n f, 25x 124 ft, duted Jan. 25. 5,560	were above the limits placed by intending buyers by telegraph. The receipts of hogs were less than was	@84c; do pared, 20@24c; blackberries, 11@11%c;	lots commanded rather better prices than have pre- vailed of late, smooth, even, thrifty droves averaging
Dispatches from Washington announce that the	NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT HOUSE. Lots 13 and 14. Block 1 of Best's w part of	generally expected, and this caused the short interest to take hold more freely, while some of them acted	Maries walnuts 150160; Grenoble walnuts new	from 1,000 to 1,050 he being salable at \$4.00@4.12\(\frac{1}{2}\). Common to fair sold at \$3,00@3.50. There were no sales of extra beaves, and such are nominal at \$5,25@
av Mr mb in regard to the Cook County National	Block 15, els Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 26\$ 2,000 south of City Limits, within a habits of 7 miles	under the additional stimulus given by the fact that a prominent operator was a large buyer on Wednesday,	13.614c; Brazils, 11.611 %c; pecans, Terns, 15.616c; Wilmington peanuts, 7.610c; Tennesse peanuts, 6.6 8c; African peanuts, 5.66.6c. GREEN FRUITS—Met with the average inquiry	6,75. Of good to choice there was a fair amount of shes at \$1,75@5.90 for well fatted droves averaging from 1,150 to 1,470 hs. The market closed quiet and
Senator Logan, which was concurred in by the Chi-	Wabash av, 263 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 26 x160 ft, dated Jan. 23	which gave them confidence in the feture of product. MESS PORK—Was 12, @20c per bri higher, without including the advance of 10c the preceding evening.	at unchanged prices: Malaga lemons, \$4,50@4.00; choice Messina and Palerao do, \$3.00 per box; Valen- cia cranges, \$10,00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Mes-	CATTLE SALVE.
AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF	x166 ft, dated Jan. 23. 1,600 Fif'ty-third st, 130 ft w of Park place, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 25 . 13,000	and active at the advance, though a great deal of the trading was chiefly in changing over to obviate the	ch orange, \$10,00612.00 per case; raisrate and ance- sina do, per box, \$4,0064.50; apries, per bri. \$1.006 2.50; cranberries, \$4.50611.00 per bri; do in boxes, \$4.5061.00; M.haga graps, \$4.5065.60 per keg, or	19 choice steers 1,290 \$5,90 15 choice steers 1,301 5.62%
dur to shut the door against evasion of the 2-cent seck stamp. The change consists of the italicised ord in the following paragraph, viz.:	COMMERCIAL.	necessity of receiving and making deliveries on Mon- day. Sales were reported of 630 br/s cash at \$18.05;	\$9.00@10,00 per bri.	14 choice steers 1,334 5,70 19 choice steers 1,380 5.65 32 choice steers 1,270 5,75
"Bank check, draft, order, or coucher for the pay- ent of any sum whatsoever, drawn upon any bank,	The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the	15,000 bris seller February at \$18,00@18,15; 13,750 bris suler March at \$18,30@18.47%; 4,760 bris seller April at \$14.61%@18,77%; 600 bris seller May at \$19,00; and	ports of an advance of he le in New York and Bulti- more caused a lively inquiry, under which prices were moved up a full he all around, while some holders	16 choice steers 1,290 5,65 11 good steers 1,225 5,37½ 10 good steers 1,281 5,40
nker, or trust company, 2 cents," d the omission from the same clause of the words,	twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:	750 hrm seller June at \$19.25@19.50. Total, 31,880 trils. The market closed firm, at \$18.10 cash or seller February; 18.40@18.42% for March; and \$18.70@	were asking % a le higher figures than prevailed at the beginning of the wesk. In other lines no price changes were noted. Sugars are dull, but under light	15 good steers 1,370 5,40 V 55 good steers 1,254 5,35 V 161 good steers 1,169 6,25
at sight or on demand." Under this provision checks awn payable one day after date, as well as receipts tended to serve as enecks, both of which methods of	1875, 1874, 1875, 1874.	18.72% for April. Clear pock was nominally firm at \$20.00; family mess at \$17.25; and prime mess at \$15.75@16.92. Sale	stocks the market remain frm. Rice is held with more confidence, Spicus and some are quiet and easy. We clip the following from the New York Builetin of	17 good steers. 1,170 5.12 % 68 medium steers. 1,155 4.75 17 medium steers. 1,228 4.85
ading the stamp tax have been employed, will be	Figur, bris. 9.443 9,041 9,766 10,958 Wheet, bu. 51,950 137,420 15,436 106,6 8	Lago-Was in very good request, and quite active	Jan. 25: The following exhibit, which is of interest, as showing the statistical position at the two leading markets	67 medium steers
aft for the payment of money.	Corn. bu 56,822 19,805; 96,701 19,478 Oats. bu 15,910 10,720 6,140 6,087	during the first half of the session, at an advance of 10@12% per 100 hs. It was rather quiet afterwards, but sleady. Saiss were reported of 200 tes cash at \$13.40; 7,500 tes seller February at \$13.30@13.40; 7,500	of Europe at the negating of the year, and also as giving the quantity then afford for European ports generally, was inadvertently omitted in last issue:	\$8 butchers' steers
amped checks is still questioned in some quarters,	Rye, bu 350 860 1,100 B-riey, bu 7,070 17,160 9,624 6,451 Grass seed, Rs. 130,810 104.445 177,023 40,402	April at \$13.700213.77 st; and 250 tes seller May at	Stock in London, Jan. 1, 1875	49 medium steers 1,1.0 4.03% 50 medium steers 947 4.00 44 stockers 803 3.40
he point is raised that the banks are protected from	First seed, i.s. 7,286 46,12c 4,293 Broom-corn, ibs. 1,740 4,890 29,600 298 Cured meats, ibs. 780,440 325,160 2,206,647 1,415,445	\$13.95. Total, 16,800 ton. The market closed at \$13.35 case or selier February; \$13.55 for March, and \$13.75 for April.	Stock in Leverpool, Jan. 1, 1875	12 stockers. 928 3.25 22 stockers. 999 3.35 18 outduers' stock 1,794 3.85
hich says, " And the Association shall not be subject	Bosf, bris	Mears—Were in good demand, but rather qu'et, as holders advanced quotations qu'er h, and would not sell for less. The transactions reported were made	Stock in Liverpool, Jan. 1, 187454,180 99,042	HOGS—The fact that the receipts did not prove as large as smitispated, coupled with the sharp advance in the product, brought out an increased packing de-
ed by this act, except such as are vested in the sev-	Tailow, he 9,920 7,450	at the improvement, but several payers held back, Sales were reported of 120,000 his shoulders at 6%c can, and 6%a for March; 20,000 his green do at	Increase in stock, 1873	mand, under which the weak feeling developed on Wadnesday disappeared. Trade opened fairly settly
There is a more active demand for Governments in	Live hoge, No 18,478 25,208 3,233 8,293 Cattle, No 3,011 2,450 1,333 648	6c; 40,600 tes short vibs at 9%c; 100,600	Affort for Europe, January, 1874	and cortisued so to the close, with prices steady and arm at \$3.00\3.65 for poor to choice light, at \$6.40\arrowset 6,60 for common to medium heavy, and at \$6.65\arrowset 8.65\arrowset 8.90
vancing. The demand for bonds comes partly from	Hides, hs	boxes long clear at 9%c; 200 boxes long and abort clears at 9%c; 40,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9%c; 1,500 pss de (18 lbs) at 9c; 150	Total falling off of supply & Europe, Jan- uary, 1875. 18,617	for good to choice do. There were a tow scatter- ing sales at higher figures, Conger Bros, selling Botsford & Co. six loads at \$7.0062.10, but most of the
om institutions which are restricted to this class of vestments, and from the extremely careful class of	Wool, fis	tes sweet pickled hams (15 hs) at 10 cc. The market closed at 6 c for green shoulders, 9c do for long clear, 9 cc do short rius, 9 cc do short	We quote: RICE—Patns, 7%@7%0; Rangoon, 6%@7c; Caro- lins, 7 %@8%c; Louisiana, @8c.	day's work was done below \$6.50. The offerings were unitally of good quality, the proportion of unexen and corase heavy droves being smaller than for a number
iefly supplied by the foreign bankers, who see a	Shingles, No. 180,000 95,000 1,450,000 Lath, No. 375 75 441 723	cieur, and 9 k/@ 9 k/c do imms. Sweet-pickied hams (15 his average) at 10 m/c (010 k/c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 5 % c for shoulders, cush or salter Feo-	COFFES.—O. G. J.va, Sici34c: Java, No. 2, 296 30c; choice to fancy Rio. 2 24 4c; good to prime	of days past. Following are some of the transactions: No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price.
s who are tempted to take the large profit which cur-	Also the following, without comparisons:	runry; 62 c no seller March; 6% c do seller April; lung olear, 9% c cash or seller Formary; do seller,	do, 2:4234c; common, 224224c; roasling, 204 21c; Singapore Java, 24)42556c; Costa Bica, 234 24 c; Marsonibo, 23424cc.	72
nt prices give them, and invest in first-class railroad ands, some of which, too, are very high, but many of nich are, comparatively speaking, low.	Kend of produce, Exceed. Shipped. Poultry, Re	March, 95c; do seder Arril, 95c; short ribs, 95c can or seder February; do seder March, 95c; do seder April, 95c; short elears, 95c; do seder March, luc; do seder April, 105a. Boxed meats Ac	powdered, 114@114c; gunulated, 114@114c; A. standard, 104c; de. No. 2 104c; B. 104c; ex-	8)
eid. Asked,	Positry, coops DC DC Came, pkgs 177 20	meals quoted at 125/2 15% for hams, 750 for shoul-	tra C, 10;; C No. 2, 9 %c; rellow, C No. 1, 9 % @ 9 %c; choice brown, 9639 %c; fair to prime do, 8 % @ 8 %c; common do, 7 % @ 80; socie molesses sugar, 9 @	52 369 6.80 42 295 6.65 44 389 6.95 50 356 6.80 122 139 6.65 151 30 6.70 99 332 6.89 42 293 6.65 10 212 6.00
nited States 5-20s of 64	Eggs, pkgs. 584 69 Cuesse, U.S. 15 Dried fraits, Es. 35,978 300 Green apples, bris. 186	dars, and 19% for short ribe—all packed. Grasss—Nominal at 683% c. BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally un-	95c; common to fair ds. 35.38.c; N. O. common to choice. 7639c. SIRVED-Dismond drips, \$1.2031.25; silver drips,	47. 327 6,75 56. 259 6,55 22. 388 7,00 91. 335 6,76 42. 194 6,55 40. 350 7,00 54 286 6,78 70. 270 6,60 34. 330 7,00
nited States 5-20s of '65	Beans, bu. 1,002 36 Hay tons 208 50 Hops, Rs. 2,320	changed, at \$8.25 for these, \$0.25 for extra mess, and \$20,000, 20,50 for hama. Tallow—Quoted at \$1,08%c.	extra fine, 70(a 75c; good sugar-house strup, 53(a 56); extra do, 6 (a 70c; Now Orlean molasses, choles, new 73(a 75c; do origine, 70(a 75c; do comino, 62(a 65c;	42 292 6,65 45 260 6,60 66 212 6,50 52 297 6,60 59 20 6,50 53 343 6,87 6 93 295 6,73 40 234 6,50 49 370 6,85
	Fran, pkgs	BREADSTUFFS.	Porto Rico molasses, 50,252; common molasses,40; 243; spress—Allepice, 18@17c cloves, 50,255c; cassa,	109 289 6,75 45 . 297 6,50 42 384 7,05 100 62 6,75 00 245 6,50 190 33 6,85 49 311 6,75 55 234 6,50 72 299 6,65
nited States currency ds 119%	eumption, 7,693 bu wheat 9,436 bu corn, 559 bu cate,	FLOUR-Was very quiet and unchanged. The only buying done was by the city trade, and they wanted but a few arnall lots. Suppore did not take held.	30(a.s.e.; pepper, 26(a.s.e.; numegs, No. 1, \$1.30(a1.40; ginger, Arman, 25(a.s.e.; doCal. atta, 18(a.s.e.; Soars—German Mottael, 18(a.s.e.; Golden West, 43(45 355 6.75 49282 6.50 54 209 6.60 44 315 6.70 SHEEP-Under a good shipping demand holders of
presimile carmendo mas anily man, i capita similarered	The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 8 cars No. 1 spring, 111 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do (149 wheat); 19	There were inquiries early for several lots, and it was whispered that parties stood ready to take about 8,000	(a5c; White Lity, 61,601)4; White Rose, 64,65%c; white Russi n, 5% (36c; Tree Blue, 64,65%c. HAY—Prairie was in [buited supply, and sold to a	good to choice sheep found it a not difficult in ster to effect sales at the advance established earlier in the week, but poorer were dull and irregularly lower.
change are quoted :	do (127 cora, all new); 3 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2	bris, if they could obtain it at \$6,000 per br) reduc- tion. Sales were limited to \$00 bris winter at \$3,25@	fair extent at reduced paces. Timothy was steady. S.les were reported of 50 tans No. 1 prairie at \$11.60%.	Sales at \$3,50@5.75 for inferior to choice.
eigium (francs)	do, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No, 2 rye; 5 cars No, 3 barley, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 204 cars, or 110,000	5,62%; 675 bris spring extras at \$4,20@4.62%; and 50 bris horkwheat at \$4,62%. Total 1,125 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5,25@	truck; also in tone choice mixed timothy at \$14.00 on truck, and 10 tone No. 1 dout \$17.00, and 20 tons No.	New York, Jan. 28.—Butters.—Receipts, 999, making 3,070 for three days, against 4,080 the same time last week. The market has been weakening daily since
weden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner) 27%	bu. Inspected out, 1,729 bu wheat, 42,493 bu edrn, 729 bu oats, 679 bu rye, 5,440 bu barley.	6.70; common to good do, \$4.2505.00; choice spting entres, \$3.5004.75; fair do, shipping grades, \$3.75@	2 do at \$15.00 free on board, Chotations: No.1, \$17.00; No. 2 do \$15.00; mixed, \$1.00; choice upland prairie, \$12.00c(19.50; No. 1 do, \$11.00c(11.50; No. 2, or	Monday, and closes extremely dull at a reduction of yo, with at least 30 car-bads unsold. Foor to prime natives, 9213c; fur steers, av 1,203 to 1,250 hs. He:
. Cara and country and and	The 60 days' time allowed by the holders of mar- gin checks from Mr. Sturges will expire on Monday next. The parties concerned will meet on Saturday	4.25; patent spring, \$5.00@9.00; spring superflues, \$5.00@3.75; rye flour, \$5.25@5.50; buokwhaat do,	slough, \$5.50.210.00. HIGHWINES—Were quet and unchanged. Sa'es were reported of 180 bris a 94c per gallon; and the	ordinary Cherokee cattle, 9(39%); fat bulls, 4c, live weight. Sames Arrivals, 4,400, making 9,900 for three days,
an market becomes duller:	morning in the office of Mr. Dow, and ask one another the important question, "What are you going to do	54.7-25.25. Braw—Was in good demand and light supply. Hence it was again stronger. Sales were reported of 10 tons	market closed nominally study at that figure, though New York was again reported lower, at 95,50. HIDES—Were in moder-a demand at the current	a gainst 9,390 the same time last week. Choice and extra sheep are seising fairly at good prices; common to fair ruled du'i and weak at a decline of ac. Poor to
pleage City 7 per cent bonds, 100% & int. 101% & int.	about it? An effort will probably be made within a few days to	at \$20.00, on track. In months - Were steady at \$10.00@25.00 for coarse to choice.	prices: We quote: Gren city butchers', 7%; green frozen, 7%@8c; green cured light, 9c; heavy do, 8@8%c; part cired, 8@8%c; green calf,	prime ranged, 5@7c; choice to extra, 7; @7; c; and 1 dar-lond sold at the extraordinary price of 8; c.
age	induce the Board of Trade of this city to send a dele- gation to Springfield to advocate a change in the Warehouse law, so that the State inspection of grain	Coun-likatWas quoted at \$3,40@3.00 per bri for good, and \$24.00@24.50 per ton for coarse.	13c; dry flint hides, kip, aid calf, 18@19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skips, 45c; sheep pelta, wool estimated as washed, per h 40@45c.	days, sgainst 15,520 same time last week. Live dull; 58,60,50,50 per 100 lbs. Dressed easier; 71,67% o for
loan City 7 per cent certifi- cates. 98% & int.	will extend to every point in the State where grain is massed by grade. Peoria, East St. Louis, and Cairo	WHEAT-Was generally dult and very steady, at about the same range of prices as on Welnesday. There was no important change at other points.	HOPS—6 ood to choice Waterns were quoted at 38& 43c, and common to fair d, 30@35c. Easterns, 45 Onsumers are pursuing the came old podcy of buying	BUFFALO. Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 850 : total
deago City 6 per sent certifi- eaten. 95 & int. 102 & int. 102 & int. 103	have each an inspection system, but their systems are not necessarily regulated by our	Liverpool was recody, and New York inactive till near the close, when it was reported nominally lower. There were scarcely any buying orders on the floor,	from hand to mouth, though some of the larger brew-	for the week, 9,977. Market dud and dragging at yesterdays prices. Fresh arrivals mostly through donsignments.
est Park 7 per cent bonds	rules, and the consequence is a dif- ference in the absolute quality of grain which nom-	and the trade was sinced entirely alocal one, but the receipts were less voluminous, and this tended to prevent weakness. Apart from the changing over	LUMBER-Trade is picking up a little. Prices re- main as follows: Pirst clear	SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,100; total for the week, 11,700. Market dull and slow; Western sheep, av 81,2100 lbs, at \$4.75@5,12%; 340 extra Ohio sheep,
A sale of Merchants' National was made yesterday the first time in two and a half years. The price	maily belongs to the same grade. Many reasons are advanced for the change, the leading one being the mischief which is apt to arise from complaints that	process incident to the l.s. few days of the menth, very liftle was done in the option department, the trade being tame throughout. Seller March opened at	First class: \$52.00@55.08 Second riser: 1 inch to 2 linds. 46.00@50.00 Third clear: 1 inch 37.00@80.00 Turnd clear: thick 41.00@85.00	av 100 lbs, at \$6.50. Hoos—Receipts, 2,100; totals for the week, 11,700.
id was 235.	he inspection at some one point is more or less favor-	88%c, rose to 89%c, and receded irregularly to 89%c, at the close, Seller Feormary soid 41 88% (638%c, seller April at 90% (699%; seller	Third clear, thick	Market slow; freeh arrivals mostly through consignments. Yorkers holding at \$5.50@6,75; mavy hogs holding at \$7.00@7.12%.
rehants' National	A greater reform than the above named, and one	Sing at 94% @ 44% c, and selier the mouth at 88 a @ 85% c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were re-	First common siding	EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day. 8-2 head, heaking 3,000 for the week so far; best, \$1.25
mmercial National Bank 125 127% g	which our produce dealers should give their best ener- pes to secure, would be the abolition of discrimina- ive rates of transportation as between city and coun-	ported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at 90 (300 30; 44,000 bu No. 2 do at 83 (3.83 (c; 9,000 bu No. 3 do at 82 (c; 82 (c; and 2,000 bu rejected at 76 (376 30. Total, 67,000 bu, A.S., 700 bu No. 1 Northwestern at 91.3	Bax conride, A and B	(as 50; medium to good, 55.7566.60; common to fair, 54.506.1.60; stockers, 52.7563.75; bulls, 52.7564.00. House-feedigts to-day, 2,035 head, making for the week so far, 4,835 head; Yorkers, 50.656685; Philadelphis, 5 2667.40

PRINGLEUM—Firmer; refined, 12%c; crude, held at 6%c.

LOGS—Heavy; Western, 29@30c.

LLATHER—Firm; hemock seis, Buence Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 26% 630c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic finece, 52@65c; pulled, 30@ 50c; unwashed, 17@37c; Teras, 50@36c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, \$10.50; prime mess, \$18.00, Beef unchanged, Cut mests quies; middles drumer; long clear, 10@10%c; short clear, 10%c. Lard hirmer; prime steam, 13 13-16@13%c.

BUTTER—Heavy Western, 16@31c.

CHESSE—Unchanged.

WHINEY—Dall and lower; 96%c.

METALS—Shandlactured copper steady; Ingot Lars, frum; 41%@21%c. Pg-frou—Lotch, dull and unchanged; American quiet and firm; 23@26c. Emsian asset, 14%c an gold. Nais heavy; cut, \$3.40@3.50; clinen, \$5.25@6.25; horseshoe steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

none; dais, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

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Jan. 28.—PLOUR.—Dull; superfine, \$3,75:24.00; extra, \$4.00; extra prides grades, \$5,35:27.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—prime in demand; other grades dull; red. \$1,18:41.26; amner, \$1,23:41.25; whise, \$1,26:41.

1.30. Rys. y2c. Corn dull; yellow, 76:40:: inixed Westerb, 79c. Oats quiet; white, 67:46:5c; hixed, 65:46.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28—11 a. m.—Flour—21s@23s.
Wheat—Winter, 9s 7d@3s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@3s 4d;
white, 9s 3d@3s 7d; club, 9s 8d@10s. Corn, 97s 3d@
38s. Port, 82s. Lard, 64s.

Liverpool, Jan. 28—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady;
all unchanged.
Lindbon, Jan. 28—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady;
all unchanged.
Lindbon, Jan. 28—The Directors of the Bank of England increased 223,1000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liability, which last week was 47% per cent, is now 30 per cent.

Parts, Jan. 28.—The amount of specie in the Benk of France increased 23,578,000 france during the past week.

London, Jan. 28.—The amount of specie in the Benk of Prance increased 23,578,000 france during the past week.

London, Jan. 28.—Comsols, money, 92%@92%; account, 92%@92%; a-20s of v5, 107%; do of v7, 107% 10-40s, port, 20s.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Breadstuffs quiet. Shoulders, 3c. Side. 13%c. Character, 3c. Character, 3c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Business moderately active with commission houses. The cotton goods market continues firm, with an upward tendency. Linwood, Whitinsville, and Gold Medal bleeched shirtings advanced a Mc. Rolled Jaconets active and higher in first hands. Light prints more wanted by the Southern trade. Ginghams are in steady request. Worsted coatings and Kontucky jeans are doing well in agents' hands. Lonsdale bleached shirtings up to 121/4c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS,

THE PRODUCE MARKETS,

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Pribuse.

Rew Yoak, Jan. 28.—Grans—The demand for wheat at Early Change was light, but, with limited offerings, prices are without change; winter is quiet and heavy; the market closes very quiet and tame, and with dealers 1620 spart in their views; winter is fractive; red and amber heavy; saies of 6,000 bu extra white Michigan at \$1.32; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago was reported at about \$1.08% in store, and 40,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota to arrive at \$1.22 Barley dult and tame. Oats in better demand and stronger, the trads buying freely; sales of 50,000 bu new Ohio mixed at 676,03% on track, and 634,60 con track and affort. Bye is dull and heavy. Con track and affort, white at 694,670; the inside prices unchanged.

Box 503, 4503; white at 694,670; the inside prices unchanged.

Tows has much to boast of, but of nothing should she be prouder than of her plucky woman. One of the latter lives near Marshailtown. Her house is afford and yet they live on a comfortable farm which was purchased mainly for export; sales of 63,000 bu Western white at 896,850;; western yellow at 856,850; southern white at 896,850; western yellow at 856,850; southern white at 896,850; western yellow at 856,850; southern yellow at 856,850; southern white at 896,850; persey yellow at 856,850; southern yellow at 8

THE MINT.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens Who Favor the Measure.

Economic Reasons Why One Should Be Located Here.

Statement of the Feeling of the President.

The Resolution Adopted.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Palmer House last evening, for the purpose of urging upon our Congressional Representatives the necessity of securing the establishment of a branch mint in this city. Among the

were Solomon Smith, President of the Mer-chants Savings, Loan, and Trust Company; L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank; William Bross, Potter Palmer, Ferd Peek, Adam Smith, R. E. Goodell, A. H. Burley, T. W. Wadsworth, Sydney Myers, L. Z. Leiter, Judge Bockwith, John C. Dore, H. M. Wilmarth, Mr. Haskell, Dr. Fowler of Springfield, J. C. Am-

bler.
Adam Smith called the meeting to order, and Mr. Bross was appointed to preside, and Mr. Sydney Myers was called upon to serve as Secretary.

said that it seemed they could furnish their

friends in Congress with very convincing arguments in favor of a mint here. In the first place, Chicago occupied a central location, and was a most convenient point to which to ship gold was a most convenient point to wante to support and silver ore. In the next place, the quality of the coal here was peculiarly adapted to minting purposes, and Chicago too was a very important market for the lead and other alloys extracted

from the gold and silver ores. Chicago, too, was the best able of any of the interior cities to pay the necessary expense to-wards securing the mint. Most of the people were in favor of specie payment, and the farmer selling his produce here would be glad to reselling his produce here would be glad to receive in payment hard, new, shining coin. If we
had a mint so they could get specie here, it
would be found that a vast amount of coin would
be absorbed within the next fen years.
Chicago already had the means of
reducing \$5,000.000 worth of ore a
vear. He thought the influence of the best
peorde of the city should be used to secure the
improvement; with a little activity upon the
part of the business men it could be easily obtained.

METALS—Manufactured copper seady: Ingot Labs, firm; 113,621 gc. F2-trow—Lotch, dull and unchanged.
3.0; clinuts, \$5,25,26,25; horseshoe steady and unchanged.
CINCINNAT.
CINCINN

A contract of the state of the

66c. Provisions—Firm; mess pork, \$19,50. Lard, 12,66

we could expect great things from the succeeding future.

MR. SOLOMON SMITH

said he was not very well posted in the matter, but favored every measure looking towards having a mint established here. He thought one would constitute a very important element if the business of the city; he would willingly cooperate in any action of the gentlemen interesting themselves in the subject.

MR. B. J. GAOB.

said that the advantage Chicago possessed as a proper place for a mint was that it had works already established for the smelting and reduction of the ores. Those works were stready in full operation, and if a mint were brought here their capacity would be materially increased. He thought that our mining resources had been developed only in a small degree, and that we were on the eve of important discoveries which would greatly increase them. He offered the following RESOLUTIONS:

Whyneas, The subject of establishing a branch United States Mint in the West is now engaging the attention of Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, in view of the prospective restoration of our national finances to a specie basis, the need of facilities for coining the precious metals in the West is apparent and imperative.

Resolved, That we do urge it upon our S mators and Representatives at Washington to ensayethedly presoto adoption the bill now before the Sensite for the locating of a mint in Chicago.

THE CHAIRMAN

said that he thought as did Mr. Gage, that our universal wealth was but just beginning to be brought to light. The Rocky Mountains were nited with silver and gold, which were certain to be unearthed.

It is estimated that in the next five years the number of woolen factories in California and Oragon will be doubted. At present about \$3,000,000 of goods are turned as a stally.

LIGHT REAL

The Five-Day Rule D stitutiona

Sergt Garrity's Will-Court Busi

Victims of the Chicago Company

The New 8

THE FIVE-DAY BULE DECLAREN FOR FIVE-DAY RULE DECLARSOFor a number of years the in force in the Superior Co Judges for expediting busin the "five-day rule," which is Onerned, That in any case e on an issue or issue of fact, only the similitier to be added, which any term, if the plaintiff, or an the plaintiff, chall make an affida lieves that the defense is manifely and the control of the defendant, if he or she do not ap-days' previous notice, with a co-tomat the plaintiff will bring on sal-opening of court on a day of sac-in such notice, or as soon ther al-try the same, may proceed to a ti-fied in said notice, unless it shall the Court by sfildavit of facts in di-ia made in good faith, when the c-tried in its regular order on the ti-By this rule the plaintiff con-

ant or defendants to give a chis or their defense. This reby the Circuit Court, as the C this rule was very acceptable, to get judgment in hundre weeks from the time of com weeks from the time of come suit, and no doubt often we to deserving creditors age and tardy debtors. In however, it worked harm, as relied to show by anticavite hasty manner matters of dethey have been sufficient to give he again, the Judge was in fact least so far as passing on twas concerned, though the car given to a jury at the trial, lawyers who did not engage tions, and who beuce often the defendant than the pla of this kind, naturally rule with disfavor. It however Superior Court thousands of parties who were ready, if or take advantage of its assistance as far as possible, the law's del. A telegram was recoved yeard King from Judge Endwe announcing that this role in their cases, wherein it was attaconstitutional and void. No palearned as to the grounds yester was repealed, but the decision The Trigung as soon as it can in the Kingskindocken insuma.

THE TRIBUNE AS SOON AS It CAN THE KNICKEBBOCKER INSURA A few weeks ago Gould Brotained a judgment in Dul'age the defunct Knickerbocker Insuled a creditor's bill here, ask ceiver. The motion was so; fo A. C. Sterv, attorney for the that he had received a notice it had been granted on the judgm to have the argument postpone the fact could be definitely asca

Mary Elcod filed a bill aga Alvin A. Elcod, setting out to truelly soused her for some yes has not supplied her or the c and that whon she attempted to ness his conduct was such as to earning anything. She there divorce.

Anna Rosenbaum filed a t from her husband, Samuel B ground of crue ty. ground of crue ty.

Judge Biodgett will hear set
against the miestrels Cotto
others, were set for to-day,
Asar's sickness, they will proba

Asava sickness, they will proba adjourned.

Judge Sibley leaves for he will have a peremetory call of trials to-day.

Judge Drummond was eng hearing a motion for injunct case of Brown against the K-turing Company, to prevent the manufacturing Armstrong's co it is claimed, is an infringement's patent.

sut's patent.

SUPERIOR COURT IN
GHIFOTA Ruddock & Co. succided Company for \$1,500. An
was issued.

J. V. Powers began a suit fi
the Citizens' Rusurance Compa
Charles Bocitcher commence
against. Matthew Marx and I
laying damages at \$2,000.

A. W. Winght began a suit in
Francis Agnew. to recover pobarley and mall valued at \$4,00

Prancis Agnew. to recover for barley and malt valued at \$4.60 cineutr course Maria Schroeder commenced against Patrick Fitzgerald, is \$2.000. Moses Jones began a simila \$5.000 alleged damages from C. Hafer, and W. D. Hamilton.
Catherine Degeller filed a bit Kieran, Michael Kileran, Fran G'Mealia, Bridget Ranktu, C. Mary Green, James O'Mealia, Patrick Green, Mary Kennedy, and J. Greeiose a mortgage for \$1.2 Lot 2, Elock 16, of Catpetter's The County Court The following parties were by jury trials yesterday: Poter Trainor, Mary Robinson, An Murray, Augusta Charlotte Olsen, and Charles Kutzbach the woman Hogard, the jury of be temporarily deprived of her into the custody-of the Sheriff, suicidal tendencies; the same of Kutzbach and Olsen, as the cidal as well as suicidal tendency In the matter of the estate of the, is will was proven and let issued to Barriara Waschier, in bond of \$7,000.

Grant of guardianship was Ryan as guardian of Elizab minors, under an approved bond of \$20,000. The will of the deceased:

In the name of God. Amen. I Chicago, being of sound and deceased.

will of the deceased:

In the name of God. Amen. I Chicago, being of sound and d memory, do make and publish it testament, hereby revoking all other to the season of the

Town 33, N. R. 14; also \$4,375
Femnsylvania Company.
Second—I give and bequesth of Charles Storey, \$1,000, when due is company. I also give and bequest is the lot and bourse known and of The west Lot No. 18 in James General Second Se

The first value of the control of th

THE CITY.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

o'snien Temponaries Escapes.

The rule ou Collector O'Brien to show cause thy be should not be attached for contempt in theying on the property of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company in defiance of an injunction, was made returnable yesterday before Judge Parwell. Mr. Moran appeared for the Collector, Mr. Rountree not being in the city, and stated that Mr. O'Brien had gone to Springfield, and he wished the rule could be extended until his return. He said that O'Brien had not been served with the injunction until after the levy had been made; that the custodians were not interfering with the Company, and that affairs were running as usual, so that nothing could be hurt by the monaged delay.

with the Company, and that affairs were running as usual, so that nothing could be hurt by the proposed delay.

Bidusy Smith, who appeared for the Gae Company, was in his gruffest racod yesterday, and showed his pugnacity by a running fire of irony and sarcasm. Mr. Smith said that he wished to have the Court show its authority. The Collector had thrown the injunction writ on the ground and kroked it, and he should be made to feel the power of the Court. The injunction had been shown to the head clerk in the Collector's office, and Mr. Zimmerman had told Mr. O'Brien of it just before he made the levy, and it was finally served on him when he was giving the custodian charge of the works, so that he had full knowledge of its existence. Mr. Rountree had said that he advised the Collector not to make the levy, and when he persisted in making it, he had warned him that he did not want to have anything further to do with it.

Judge Farwell said he thought from the papers there could be no doubt not that Mr. O'Brien had knowledge of the existence of the injunction before he made the levy. But he did not wish to punish his employes, who had been served, and when only acted under his orders, and, if they would immediately withdraw-from the Company's office, he would extend the rule as to Mr. O'Brien until Saturday mortung, when he would then deal with him as he appeared to deserve.

A gentleman who was in the Collector's office then agreed to see that the outstodisms were withdrawn. Mr. Smith then began to say something more against the absent Collector, but Judge Farwell stopped him, saying he did not wish to be prejudiced, and the lawyer left, vowing the direct vengeance against O'Brien if he ever again exine within the jurisdiction of the Court.

COUNT FOSCO. WAS RID CONTRACT WITH DE COLTEB & M'CLELLAND

void?
The second ples in the suit of George R. Chitlenden, better known as Count Fosco, against McClellan and Jenkins, was filed in the Circuit Dourt of Cook County Wednesday morning. In his declaration, the Count claims \$100,000 from the derendants for obtaining a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Colum-

from Washington which contains the following:
The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by
yesterday's, last night's, and to-day's labors. He car
ries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of
the Committee on Appropriations; and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends. My demand is to-day not less than \$10,000 moro—\$100,000 in
all. Everything is in the best shape; the connections
complete, and I have every reason to believe, satisfactory.

The model is in Gen. Garfield's
house; sent there lest night. Note. You will be ready
to leave on first trin when telegraphed to. I can
hardly restize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It
is rare, and very gratifying. All the appropriations of
the District come from him.

At the time such services were rendered by

the District come from him.

At the time such services were rendered by Gen. Garfield, it was wall known to Parsons, Garfield, Shepherd, the plaintiff, and De Golyer and McClellan, that Garfield then and there, and thereafter, in his official character as a member of the House of Representatives, and as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, "did, could, and would exert and exercise

LOCAL LETTERS.

GEN. SHALER'S POLICY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I supposed that Gen. Shaher came here at the invication of the Citizens ion, not to run the city into bankrupter by running up an enormous bill of \$2,000,000, but to introduce greater decipline and efficiency into the Fire Department. His fame as a disciplinarian had preceded him, and wonders were expected of h.m. Gen. Shaler has now been bere nearly three months, and we look in vain for anything which he has yet done worth \$2,500. Had he taken the Fire Commissioners, each in turn, under his arm and disciplined them as they deserve to be, the city could have well afforded deserve to be, the city could have well afforded to pay him more than \$10,000 in advance. Admitting that Gen. Shaler has not had a fair chance to show his extraordinary ability and skill,—sdmitting that the aforeszid Commissioners, in their fear lest he might weaken their power and overshadow them, have thwarted every effort which he has made to enhance the efficiency of the Department,—who ever heard of his boing present at any Chicago fire, and rendering any important services even as Consulting Engineer? One thing is certain, that unless Gen. Shaler can obtain executive authority and control of the Chicago Fire Department for at least one month, his mission here may be considered an utter failure, and the scoper he returns to New York the better. The people are in no mood to sobmit to additional tax-burdiers,—they are already provided with an army of city, township, county, and State assessors,—and when these fail to "load up" our tax-payers. Providence has kindly furnished a State Board of Equalization to give the finishing stroke. So, if Gen. Shaler has come here to make out appropriation bilts and begin work in 1876, the city should declare herealf independent of his betwices.

is that Stowarf are use is impassable, and the object sought is its improvement, so that vehicles can cross it upon the several streets at pleasure.

So the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Curcago, Jan. 28.—Whose business is it to see that the streets and sidewalks of the city are not the Mayor, the Street Commissioner, or the police? If there be an ordinance relating to the subject, is it not the Mayor's aworn duty to have it enforced? As the chief executive officer of the city, the friend of Kalakana, and patron of the Can-Can, he ought to know whose feet atmod on alippery places. But, ordinance or no ordinance, it is diagracuful in the owner or occupant of any store or dwelling to leave his premises in such a condition that a person cannot pass them on the public highway except at the risk of life or limb. Are not the police in structed to report in writing to the Street Commissioner the name and number of every delinquent who, after reasonable notice, neglects or refuses to remove the snow, ico, or other obstruction in front of his grounes? Make a few examples among merchants and householders, and it will not be long before rights of the pedestran are properly recognized and respected. A tew more suits for damages for broken limbs may also teach the city a lesson in the same direction.

CENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Lake, the new Suparintendent of the West Division Street Bailway Company, takes his place Feb. 1.

The temperature is upon the several streets at pleasure.

The meeting adjourned for two weeks, when the Committee's report is expected to be in readiness.

HILLARDS.

SHILLARDS.

SHILLARDS.

SHILLARDS.

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SHILLARDS.

SHILARDS.

SHI

It was stated at the Presbyterian reun terday evening that, as soon as Mr. Moody returns to Chicago, Prof. Swing will begin a revival at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

There is no foundation, it seems, for the rumor that the Sherman House is about to pass into the management of Mr. Libby's hands. Mr. Frauk Wentworth will remain in control of the

other evening was Neubert. He was not a mem-ber of the Great Western Light Guard Band, or stable has been revoked according to law. any other musical organization. He had been in this city but a short time.

It is said that Sheriff Agnew came within one vote of getting indicted by the late Grand Jury. for selling beer to Jail prisoners. There is some talk of prosecuting him for not taking out the Government and city licenses to sell beer. At a meeting of the Directors of the Union

The male passengers have no difficulty in seeing the big one, and feel the presence of the little fellow when he is crawling between their lower

Vorwarts will come off Monday evening at its hall on West Twelfth street. No expense has hall on West Twelfth street. No expense has been spared to make this "bal masque" one of the most brilliant ever held in this city. The procession, which will conclude with a representation of the o.d Garman legend "Doraroeschen," will be very brilliant. The hall has been profiteely decorated with paintings, giving in a humorous manner an informal history of the times.

bis declaration, the Count claims \$100,000 from the detendants for obtaining a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia for paving streets in Washington, without having rendered any other service whatever. The plea in substance is this: That Chittendan agreed to pay certain parties in Washington 50 cents per square yard for obtaining a contract for 200,000 yards; that, among others, he paid acceptable of the Supreme Court, \$5.000 in eash for his own services, and to obtain the aid and influence of Gen. Garfield, promising to pay \$10,000 additional if the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make an award of the contract should be obtained; that Parsons and Garfield went to the members of the Board of Public Works, especially to Mr. Shepherd, and induced him to make the object of the proceedings in the Le Moyne Parwell contest yesterday simply added to the posterior of the proceedings. At the morning essent of the proceedings in the Le Moyne Parwell contest yes deal and at the afternoon essents the afternoon essents of affai

a train on the Illinois Central Railroad at the Forty-fifth street crossing resterday morning. The body was frightfully mangled. The remains were taken in charge by the Hyde Park police, and Justice Ford held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury. Coroner Dietzsch went to Hyde Park for the purpose of lavestigating the matter, and learned that Police-Capt. Binford had requested the Justice to hold the inquest, and the latter had complied. The Coroner is displeased at the haste thus shown, and proposes to bring the Captain to terms.

The delegation of the Citizens' Association The delegation of the Citizens' Association which recently went to Springfield to urge the passage of bills for the better government of Chicago and Cook County returned yesterday. The gentlemen held consultations with the county and other members of the Legislature, and were received with due attention and courtesy. They report the result of their visit as satisfactory, and anticipate no opposition to their measures of reform. The country members of both Houses expressed their willingness to further any legislation which the gentlemen of the Association deemed best for this city and county. The situation of affairs here and the object of the tills were fully explained to the members by Mesars, MacVeagh, Larned Tubey, and Armour, and Judge Caton. Two of the bills were introduced yesterday, nine in all have been presented by the Association.

man of the Committee on Appropriations, "did, could, and would evert and exercise

A POTERT INFLUENCE

In and upon said Committee, and upon the said House of Representative, in reporting to and passing through said House hills to appropriate moneys to be expended in the District of Columbia, upon the pavement, awarded by such contract by the Board of Public Works."

Afterwards, on the 8th of January, 1873, a bill was passed to appropriate 81,241,920.92, out of which sum the Board was authorized to pay the money under the contract; and, by reason of these facts, the contract and, by reason of these facts, the contract and, by reason of these facts, the contract and the contract awarded by the Board of Fublic Works, was illegal and void as against public policy.

THE HOMEOPATES.

The regular meeting of the Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held last evening in the Tremont House, Dr. Dodge, the President, in the chair. A circular from Dr. T. S. Wordi, of Washington, was received, and McCiellan and Chittenden, and the contract was a bill now before the Sanate Committee on Commerce entitled, "An act to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States." It proposes to constitute the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy, and the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service, ex officion, a kind of National Board of Health; to give them authority to establish regulations to be observed by vessels or vehicles; and to presente the time manner, and Judge Caton.

The Homeoparies.

The regular meeting of the Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held last evening in the Tremont House, Dr. Dodge, the President, in the chair. A circular from Dr. T. S. Wordi, of Washington, was received, and the enhanced upon. The circular from Dr. T. S. Wordi, of Washington, was received, and the enhanced upon. The Endomeron Dr. T. S. Wordi, of Washington, was received.

Committee on Commerce on Com any part of the United States, and by passengers upon such vessels or vehicles; and to prescribe the time, manner, and place of performing quarantine by vessels, persons, and goods. It might very naturally be supposed that the homeopathic physicians would protest against the lodgement of such arbitrary power solely in allopathic physicians. The circular closes with a violent protest against the dreation of Boards which might at any time, in the spirit of the military me who composed the idea, form an association to proclaim all homeopathists medical banditti, and thus create a corner on allopathic doctrines.

On motion of Dr. Duncan, Secretary of the Academy, it was unanimously Resolved, That the members of the Academy pledge ourselves individually to do all in our power, through our pairons, to further the ends desired by the circular.

our patrons, to further the ends desired by the circular.

The Secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to Dr. Verdi for presentation to the Senate Committee. The members present then had a general discussion about Horluck's patent, food for infants, and the treatment most successful in cases of typhoid-pneumonia.

THE SIXTH WARDERS.

A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward was held last evening, corner of Hanover and Twenty-fourth streets, to hear a report from a special committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the improvement of Stewart avenue by the Pittaburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company.

nue by the Pittaburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clook by Owen Conlan, who stated its object.

The statement gave rise to considerable discussion, which was followed by the appointment of a special committee, as follows: M. Wilder, D. Ryan, Frank Lupka, P. H. Dwyer, and Owen Conlan, whose cuty was prescribed to be to look after the condition of the ward, and to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of employing an attorney to prosecute the Board of Public Works for failing to do their duty in enforcing the city ordinances. Theyclaim set up is that Stewart avenue is impassable, and the object sought is its improvement, so that vehicles can cross it upon the several streets at pleasure.

was at 8 a. m. 29 deg.; 10 a. m., 32; 12 m., 31; 3 but what the game will be exciting, interesting,

THE COUNTY BUILDING. Owing to the absence of Judge Williams, the Criminal Court was not in session yesterday.

On the 4th inst. Constable John Casey, of West Chicago, was served with a notice by John McLanghin that his (Casey's) bondsman, Austin J. Doyle, Clerk of the Criminal Court, would no longer allow his name to appear as such, and consequently it was necessary that he should file a new bond within the proper time.

Failing to do this Casey's commission as Con-

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities were in session yesterday af-ternoon, in the committee-room at the County Building. The Committee considered twelve hids for supplying brick for the proposed addi-tion to the County Insane Asylum at Norwood.

for selling beer to Jail prisoners. There is some talk of prosecuting him for not taking out the Government and city licenses to sell beer.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Union Stock-Yards yesterday the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Walker, President; J. B. Sherman, Superintendent; George T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer.

Civil rights were lately exemplified by the appearance of a venerable gentleman of African descent in the dress-circle of one of the principal theatres. He was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen of the opposite color, and did not object to their company, nor they to his.

A white woman named Hattie Duval died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, at No. 136 Fourth avenue, of internal injuries received by falling from a piazza, a distance of 20 feet. The accident occurred last Friday. Deceased's husband, a colored man, is in the Joliet Penitentiary.

There are two conductors on the Van Buren street railway whose dimensions are a subject of remark. One is 6 feet 4, and the other 4 feet 6. The male passengers have no difficulty in seeing the big one, and feel the presence of the little.

THE CLEEK AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE CLERK AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

A few days ago all the members of the County Board united in a petition for the reinstatement of Col. Niles, whe recently resigned his position as Clerk of the Board, and presented it to Gen. Lieb, the County Clerk, for favorable consideration. Yesterday Gen. Lieb decided as to the course he would pursue in the matter, and has accordingly drawn up his reply to the petition, wherem he sets forth that the petition is a very extraordinary one, and holds that, by law, the Clerk of the County is the Clerk of the Board, elected by the people to hold that position, perform its duties, and be responsible for its proper management. Thus far since his election he claims that the inner management of this branch of his office has been parsistently withheld from his knowledge, and maintained as a separate and independent department; and, as a climax to this irregular state of affairs, the Board has taken the heretofore unheard of action of electing Col. Niles to the position to which he (Lieb) was elected. The General states, in conclusion, in regard to Niles' excellent service and the "inconvenience and embarraesments" incident to his departure, that the duties of the position are not so complicated as the Commissioners seem to think, and would have the cutside public understand, and therefore he cannot see why the desired renestatement should be made. The reply will be laid before the Board at their cext meeting, and there is no doubt but what it will occasion a spirited discussion, as the Board have heretofore been allowed the privilege of sug-THE CLERK AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

the degred relegiatement should be made. The reply will be laid before the Board at their cext meeting, and there is no doubt but what it will occasion a spirited discussion, as the Board have heretofore been allowed the privilege of suggesting this appoinment.

The Committee on Hospitals from the County Board were in ession yesterday in the committee-room at the County Building for the purpose of considering the question of erecting the new hospital on the site lately purchased at the corner of Limooln and Harrison streets. After some discussion, it was decided to report in favor of building the hospital as recommended by the medical staff. The report sets forth that the hygicinic surroundings and arrangements of the present building are integrably poor. The building is situated on a low, swampy ground in the direct line of the wind-currents from the river, and its ventilation is imperfect, the sewerage deficient, the location extremely noisy, and its present accommodations cutirely inadequate. The medical staff are able to allow but 500 or 500 feet of air-space to each patout, whereas he should have from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. They are thus trying to accommodate three times as many patients as they have room for, and, as a result. have from 1,500 to 1,800 feet. They are thus trying to accommodate three times as many patients as they have room for, and, as a result, disease and death ensue from this overcrowding. The building is old and rickety, and in constant need of repairs. During the years 1873 and 1874 the expenses for regults amounted to \$5,092.03. The Committee also state that the steam-heating apparatus is nearly worn out; that the sewers will need very considerable returns. pairs; and that the engine-house and Morgue with used overhading. The policy of the Board has been to do as little repairing as possible, and in cossequence the buildings have become cuch a wreck that only two courses are

come such a wreck that only two courses are left to pursue, either build a new hospital or removate and repair the present one from top to bottom. The latter course is deemed inadvisable, inasmuch as the expense would be too great; the property does not belong to the county, and the lease will soon expire, and, furthermore, the hospital is not adequate to the present wants of the county.

After taking all these points into consideration, the Committee have muanimously decided that a new building on the new site is absolutely necessary. They have carefully extained the plan submitted by the medical staff; and flad that is combines all the most useful methods of the modern bospital construction; admits of almost unlimited extension, according to the growing wants of the county, and is so arranged that, for the present, only a portion of the hospital need be built, thus leaving he rest of the building to be erected as the county's finances warrant. They therefore recommend that the plan he adopted, and that the buildings asked for by the medical staff—two pavilions, the operating theatre, the kitchen, laundry, crycipolas ward, and dead-house—be erected at once on the spacious grounds bounded by Harrison, Wood, Polk, and Lincoln streets.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hon. Simon Wolf will lecture this evening in the Methodist Church Hall. The Chicagos play the Thistle Curling Club to-day at Lincoln Park, three rinks a side. Play offices.

The Women's Society for Physical Culture will meet at the Chicago Athenœum at half-past 1 Saturday afternoon. Dr. N. S. Davis will lecture at the Washing-

from 11 e'clock to 1, and from 2 to 4.

tonian Home this evening on Temperance, com-mencing at balf-past 7 o'clock. All are invited

There will be an examination of candidates for the position of engineer of the Jones School building at the office of the Board of Education, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle street, to-morrow at 1 p. m.

Companies D and F, I. S. G., meet at the Armory. No. 112 Lake street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is expected. Arms and equipments are to be distributed.

tributed.

George W. Gray will lecture to-night before Star of Hope Lodge No. 15, I. O. G. T., at their rooms, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, on "History of Star of Hope Lodge from 18 organization in 1855 to the Present Time." All members of the Order are cordially invited to be present.

Madame Leonowens, "the English Governess at the Court of Siam," lectures before the Sunday Lecture Society, Sunday afternoon, on "Buddha and the Buddhiets of Siam." This lecture has been delivered with great effect in New York and Boston, drawing crowded houses. It is not a religious, but a popular, lecture.

The Committee on Railroads will meet at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's

that have cost the city an immense amount origi-nated from the nod of an Aldermanie head and the lying words, "The Corporation Counsel says it is all right," when, in fact, the Corporation Counsel had said, perhaps, the very contraity.

Counsel had said, perhaps, the very contrary.

As soon as City-Engineer Cheebrough returns to the city, the Board of Public Works will call a meeting of the clerks in the Engineer's office for the purpose of making affidavis to the facts in the construction of the Fullerton avenue sewer as now in their possession. The facts, it is stated, will be alightly different from those presented by the contractors. President Prindiville exhibits a long row of figures, and although not wishing to throw cold water on the aspirations of the contractors, he states the Board, under no circumstances, could not be induced to recommend the appropriation, even though the contractors had requested them to do it.

South-Town-Collector Mike Evans is an in-

though the contractors had requested them to do it.

South-Town-Collector Mike Evans is an intense admirer of the enterprise which a paper exhibited yesterday in calling attention, by a leading editorial, to the way the South-Town Collector was disobeying the mandates of Judge Williams. He was pleased to read an account of how he had tore in pleces the writ, and stamped and sworn at being ordered to desist from levying on the People's Gas and Coke Company, an institution which is confined to the West Division, and with which he has nothing whatever to do. Resterday he procured an express-wagon, and proceeded to levy on Leopoid Kinh & Co., on Wabash avenue, but the recalcitrant firm soon relented, and paid up.

The subjoined communication proves there exists in this city a most wonderful phonetic speller, who ought to be exhibited as a curiosity at the Minseum:

Chicago Jamery th 21, 1875,—to the Bord of works are well as he way to tak and do somting with opening

speller, who ought to be exhibited as a curiosity at the Minseum:

Circae Jamery th 21, 1875,—to the Bord of works for gods sak why not tak and do somting with opeing milwanke av, that they may be cursed night and day hewever is the cause of the daley and that they might die with out Priest or Parson for Beating me out of \$300 for 6 years and nothing done YAKON YAKONUS

THE POST MARK.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday tried several firemen on various charges preferred against them by their superior officers. The most important case was that of William Mitchell, who was lately reduced from pipeman to watchman, on account of imefficiency. After a considerable amount of bantering and perversion of the facts, the matter was taken under advisement, and the worthy President called a special meeting for the purpose of inditing a poem in ment, and the worthy President called a special meeting for the purpose of inditing a poem in answer to "Mistook Identitre," published in yesterday morning's Tetmone. Owing to the strict secrecy observed by all present at the convocation, only the chorns was obtained for publication. The following is the chorns, as nearly as it can be remembered by the reporter:

Ch. Shensnigan! Mark is my name, leating Tura Tamurati is my game; I can smile, I can sing, I can repe the boys in On "Mistock Identitee" Or any other thing; For, Shenigan!! Mark is my name

CRIMINAL. Mr. A. C. Hesing has not recovered any of the ostly and rare jewels which were stolen from his house some time ago.

Thomas McMann, a boy of 15 years, was arrested by Officer Smith, who found him in posession of a stolen horse-blanket. About \$50 worth of brass faucets were stolen from the new buildings, Nos. 415 to 423, in-clusive, on Fulton street, yesterday.

A fine gold watch and chain, and a set of gold

jewelry valued at \$300, were stolen from H. F. Griffing's house, No. 373 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon. The boot and shoe store of B. W. Brainard, No. 166 Randolph street, was entered and robbed by burglars about 7 o'clock last evening. About \$80 worth of goods was taken.

Mr. C. F. Shepard, of No. 139 North Oakley street, reported at Madison Street Station yes-terday that some third entered his house and stole the "sabre de mon pere," a Colt pistol, a pair of boots, and two suits of hunting clothes. pair of boots, and two suits of numbing ciotines.

Thieves entered the house of Henry Dike, No. 69 North Sangamon street, night before last, and stole 395 in money, a note for \$500 drawn by E. Shaw, and a gold watch valued at \$195, and a gold chain worth \$35. The watch was found in an adjoining yard yesterday morning. No clew has been obtained which will lead to the detection of the robbers.

Thomas Canty, a driver on an Archer avenue car, was attacked by a ruffian about 3:30 o'clock, Wednesday night, within a few feet of his house, on Broad street, near Archer avenue. Canty had his box, containing about \$45 in packages, and the fellow endeayored to take it from him. A sharp atruggle ensued, and the driver succeeded in beating the robber off.

Officer Christopher Lyckberg, of the American District Telegraph Company, arrested yesterday evening; at the Metropolitan Hotel, C. Villeneuve, one of the gueste, charged with larceny of property valued at \$100 belonging to other guests of the house. His system of plunder has been carried on for about two weeks. Part of the property stolen is traced to several pawn-broker establishments of this city.

SUBURBAN.

the acceptance of the works by the village, are postponed for some time.

Real estate, although holding its own remark-

Real estate, although holding its own remarkably well, has been unusually dull for that place, causing considerable complaint among the dealers in that commodity, most of whom have formerly been exorters or local preachers. An important sale has just been made, however, which shows that prices are not on the decline. Mr. A. D. Reed, late President of the City National Bank, has just cold his place on Church street, east of Hinman avenue, to William Deering, of the firm of Gammon & Deering of this city. The consideration was \$22,000. Mr. Deering has lately removed from Portland, Me., and is an acquisition to Evaneton.

removed from Portland, Me., and is an acquisi-tion to Evanston.

William Gilbert, of this city, and Obadiah Huse contemplate erecting a brick block on the lot east of the depot, where the "Gilbert House" now stands. This will be moved on to the back part of the lot. The building will be two stories high, and three stores will front on Davis street, the frontage toward the depot being used for

JEFFERSON. Tuceday evening the Lyceum and Library Association met and prepared a programme for the following Tuesday evening, to consist of declamations, recitations, and music. The Association is in a flourishing condition; it was organized two years ago, and has now some sixty

ganized two years ago, and has now some sixty members, and 300 volumes in the library, and they propose this spring to raise the number of books to 500.

The good citizers, those who are most interested in the future growth and prosperity of this suburb, are making a loud outcry against the saloons, that are breeding intemperance and pestilence in the moral atmosphere of Jefferson. Last fall, six or seven of the best families left the village, withdrawing their money and influence, because of the public nuisance of the grog-shops, and their damaging influence upon real estate, causing it to bring much less than the real value. The temperance albest, the Reporter, just issued, means business, and is stirring up the public mind on the subject of the coming issue of "No license." The campaign will soon commence, and gigantic efforts will be made to throttle the growing evil, and thus prevent further disaster to this attractive suburb.

WASHINGTON REIGHTS.

WASHINGTON REIGHTS.
Some drunken rowdies started a row in the some drunken rowdes started a row in the saloon of G. Goeller, at the Crossing. Wednesday evening, and made things lively for a while. Mr. Goeller succeeded in getting them out, but they broke in the doors, and, getting in, they proceeded to mattreat him, and pounded and beat him severely. No arrests have been heard of.

somewhat cold, but it did not interfere with the gathering, as the greatest part of the citizens were present, and a good time was had through

out. The proceeds were given for the benefit of the Highwood Library.

Thursday evening, Feb. 4, an entertainment will be given at the hall, which will consist of reading, singing, recitations, and dialogues by the children, for the benefit of the Sunday-

This suburb is ambitious, and will not stay out in the cold these long evenings. Meetings have been appointed by the Sons of Temperance for the second Thursday evening of every month, to which the public are cordially invited. Literature and music will be furnished free, and the Division expects to be liberally HYDE PARK.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson is to deliver the anniversary discourse before the Hyde Park Bible Society Sunday evening, Feb. 7. at the Presbyterian Church in that place.

> RAILROAD NEWS. THE WAR.

There is a temporary lull in the war between the various railroads east of this city. There have been no new developments during the last two days. Freight rates are still all the way down, and contracts are made at 30 cents from here to New York on fourth-class freights. But even at these rates but little is hipped, and more than half the cars of the vaious companies are standing idle on the tracks, The present calm in the railroad war is undoubt edly the calm that precedes the storm, and indivastating one. The various General Freight and Passenger Agents of the roads leading from this city to the East have gone there to consult with the managers of their roads, and get further instructions. It is intimated that the Lakeinstructions. It is intimated that the Lake-Shore & Michigan Southern will commence reducing its ressenger rates to-morrow, and the other roads must necessarily follow suit. Hints are also thrown out that, on the return of the General Freight Agents of the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Roads from the East, freight rates will go down to about 25 cents per hundred on fourth class. The war between the Grand Trunk as even the Grand Trunk and Great Western is raging still as furiously as ever. The Grand Trunk is said to take passengers from Detroit to Buffalo for anything it can get, and the people along the line are taking advantage of this state of affairs, and visit Detroit and Buffalo in great numbers. It is also stated that both the roads are paying half a dollar commission to agents and scaloers. There is not the least prospect that the fight between these two lines will end very soon. It is a fight between the general management of the two roads, which, it is said, cannot be settled in this country, but has to be referred to the Directors at London,

general management of the two roads, which, it is said, cannot be settled in this country, but has to be referred to the Directors at London, Eugland.

What the final result of this general railroad fight will be is hard to conjecture. One thing, however, is certain: that before it is over most of the roads will be prostrated, and have to go into the hands of Receivers. It is even hinted that some of the roads are on the verge of bankrupter now, and that this war has been commenced to bring affairs to a climax as speedily as possible.

raptey now, and that this war has been commenced to bring affairs to a climax as speedily as possible.

The various roads have during the last few days been comparing notes as to the wages paid to the employes, with a view of a general reduction. There is not the least doubt that within a few days the wages of all the employes, including the engineers, will be reduced 10 per cent. The railroad managers claim that, with the present business, they are losing money every day, and cannot afford to pay as high wages as they have been in the habit of doing. It is expected that if such a reduction is made a majority of the employes will go on a strike, and railroad business will come to a dead lock, but the managers expect this, and apparently they are but little awed at present by the prospect of a strike. They state that railroad business might just as well come to a complete stop as go on as at present, losing money every day. They threaten that in case of a strike they will reduce wares 20 per cout instead of 10.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has thus far taken no band in the present difficulty beyond reducing their freight rates to the same figures as those made by other lines. The managers are very reticent and do not foreshadow what they intend doing. The probability is that they will keep entirely out of the fight, and do as little business as possible while it lasts.

THE HANNIBAL & ST JOSEPH.
There has been considerable trouble during

There has been considerable trouble during the last year or two in the management of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and it is claimed by various persons that it will go into bankruptcy very soon. The fact that the able General Superintendent of the road, Mr. L. W. Towne, has just resigned his position seems to verify these predictions. No general officer on this road has been able to remain in his position from the more than a few months, and changes after changes are made, which unboubtedly work There is another delay in the water-works matter, occasioned by the breaking of one of the pumps of the engine. This necessitates the sending to Lockport, N. Y., for a new one. Couse-which the tests which were to have been made this city, was forced to resign. office of the Chicago, Burington & Quincy in this city, was forced to resign. At first Mr. Goddard was refused his well-earned wages, but after a tedious controversy the road consented to pay him, probably because the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had interested themselves in his behalf. Then Mr. E. A. Parker, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent, was forced to resign. Mr. Parker's wages, which, at the time of his resignation, amounted to \$1,500, were also withheld, and have not been paid up to the present time. Mr. Parker, who is at present Ticket-Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, has brought suit sgainst the Company to recover

SUIT FOR DAMAGES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—F. E. Hund to-day against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Comagainst the intraduct to be a brakeman on the LaCrosse Division, on the 23d of December, for entering the ladies' car, the other cars being full.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has officially notified the various roads, parties to the pass-agreement, that it has withdrawn from the compact, and will hereafter issue passes to

KANSAS.

Statements Concerning Destitution Existing There.

It Is Admitted That There Are Some Impostors.

Why the State Does Not Help Its Citizens.

Chicago Contributions.

SUFFERING IN KANSAS. LETTERS FROM THE AFFLICTED SECTIONS.

A little more than a week ago an article was published in The Taibune upon the prolific subject of the Grasshopper Suffering. The position taken in that article was briefly this: That the reports of the desolation of Kansas territory, while they had foundation in fact, had been grossly exaggerated by professional beggars who had imposed upon the public, and were themhad imposed upon the public, and were them-selves profiting by the generosity of the country at large. The publication of this article has had, as was anticipated, the effect of calling out a great many letters from Kansas, denying the charges made. It is unnecessary, even if there were space to surrender to the subject, to pub-lish all these communications; but, with a desire to give the State an impartial hearing, one or two are subjoined, and the substance of others given. Following are samples from different countries in Kansas: counties in Kansas :

givon. Following are samples from different counties in Kansas:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribone:

Hawatha, Brown County, Kan., Jan. 23, 1875.—I see in your paper of the 20th inst. an article on "The Grasshopper Imposition," that is in some respects so contrary to the facts and to your superity to the facts and to your superity of the statements that I deem it a duly to reply. You say we have local committees in all parts of this section, that are gathering and forwarding supplies, and at the last meeting of the County Council of Patrons of this county, we appropriated the last doilar, and more, that was in the treasury, to pay fresign on supplies, and all who can are helping. There is a State Relief Committee doing all they can, and men that are paying 20 per cent for money to live on themselves make donations of relief. You say, "It is a notorious fact that Kansas is full of cattle, fodder, grain, and fruits of all kinds. Its farmers were never better off inancially than now." This is very far from the fact of the case, This county is one of the very best in the State, and almost touches the Missouri River, and yet there is such a searchity of corn and other coaise grain all stock needing grain that could possibly be shipped, have been, and the prospect is we shall lack in fodder, and we are shipping in corn from other parts to supply our wants, and consequently we are limancially worse off than we have been for a long lime. And yet we are willing to divide with those who are stookers are too great for its recurrence, for its press to misrepresent the facts when others are suffering. Your sources of information could not have been reliable. Yours truly,

Treasurer of Brown County Council Fatrons of Hus-

could not have been reliable. Yours truly,
J. D. HARDY,
Treasurer of Brown County Council Patrons of Hus-

Tressurer of Brown County Council Patrons of Husbandry.

BICE COUNTY.

To the Riller of the Chicago Tribune:

Prance, Rice COUNTY, Kn., Jan. 23.—We noticed in your issue of the 20th of January that Kanasa had been asking alms of the public, and that its people were not in need of it, a statement I beg to differ with. We are on the frontier, and have not got anything except a little fall wheat, which some of the farmers have been able to get seed to sow. But a few such have been able to get seed to sow. But a few such have been able to get seed to sow. But a few such have been able to do so. They got their grain in, but the corn and potatoes and other vegetables have been entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers, and no one is able to stand the storm, as nearly all the people in this vicinity were depending on their corn, polatoes, and garden vegetables for their winter support, and, since it has been lost by the calamity that has fallen upon us, we cannot get along without aid from other sources, and must ask it or perish; and if we do, it is not more than Chicago did after the fire that destroyed a small portion of that place, and left enough wealth in the town to supply the State of Kanasa, and have enough left to rebuild it again. As for grain, fodder, hay, as you stated, it is not so. Cattle and horses must have feed or they will not be able to do spring work, as they have to live, so far, on poor hay and what herbage they can get on the commons. We think that if the people have been asked to give anything it has been in behalf of the destitute of Kanasa, and that they have heen doing right, and will be rewarded for it. Please give this room in your next issue, that the people who have been donating will not think they have hot been bribed (7) by the ones they gave their clothing to.

JOKATBAR SMABY.

TOPEKA.

Mr. C. Monjean, of Topeka, writes in much

s mainly national.

C. S. Kendesoine also writes from Topeka to C. S. Kandescure also writes from Topeks to say that THE TRIBUNE is incorrect in supposing that only a few farms were devastated, that this kind of locust did not do business in that way, particularly in the border counties. He complains of the intease cold which the poor in Kansas have to encounter, and thinks the appeals for relief have been justified by the conditioned the counter.

at first Mr. Goddard was retured his wellcarried wages, but after a tedious controversy
the road consented to pay hm. probably because
the managers of the Chicago. Burlington &
Quincy that interested themselves in bis behalf.
Then Mr. E. A. Farker, the General Passenger
and Ticket Agent, was forced to resgo. Mr.
Parker's wages, which, at the time of his resignation amounted to \$1,500, were also with
held, and have not been paid up to the present
time. Mr. Parker, who is at present Ticket
Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad,
has brought suit against the Company to recover
time. The road, it is claimed, is actually man
aged by the Pawmaster, Mr. L. J. Morse, who represents the New York Directors, and his demands
upon the general officers of the road are said to be
so unjust and arbitrary that one after another is
compelled to resign. Almost every emplove who
has worked on the road complains of having
had difficulties in obtaining his pay.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

Specual Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Boston. That feeling has at hast found expression in an order introduced into the House tocharby by Mr. Marley, of Boston, that the Committed on Railroads inquire and report
whether the Boston & Albany Railroad a monopoly controlled by the New York
Central interest in favor of New York and become of the condition of fairs. He believes that the worst has not yet comme and promitted on Railroads inquire and report
whether the Boston & Albany Railroad a monopoly controlled by the New York
Central interest in favor of New York and because the condition of fairs between the promotion of the trade and commerce of the
Common sealth, and particularly whether its
rates of freight and other arrangements are
properly adjusted so as to encourage the shipping of freight to and from the port of Boston;
and further, whether the State Directors of said
Company have complied with the provisions of
the resolutions of the year 1878, and that the
Committee report any legislation needed to promote th

Committee had received but \$67.70, which was devoted especially to medicines for sick sufferers. Judge Holt confirms Mr. Long's statement, and that of The Tribuxe in a measure, in the following words:

No doubt some apply for aid who could get along without any assistance, and there may be instances when relief is given where it should not be; but I am confident in saying that but few of that ches get any.

What the sufferers needed most was clothing and shoes, sepecially the women, who were endeavoring to meet the cold of an exceptionally severe winter with the scantiest of summer clothing.

MARNEY COUNTY.

RARNET COUNTY.

R. J. Frazen, of Birton, Harney County, write to Mrs. Tilton:

I am just in receipt of your letter of inquiry and the article inclosed, the charges in which, I am sorre to say, are too true in some respects; but still there are hundreds of worthy people who have not enough to live on for forty-tight hours, and many have been frozen in the feet and hands for want of proper clothing.

The Committee on Railroads will meet at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

The Young People's Society are proposing to the Sturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

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The Young People's Society are proposing to the Young Indianate will meet Friday at 2:30 p. m. in the Comptroller's office. Among other things to be considered, is a reference made some weeks ago concerning the Public Library.

The Council Committee on Pablic Buildings, together with the members of the Board of Public Works, will meet with the Public Buildings, and school will commetoe Monday.

NON-WOOD PAIR.

Monday evening a sentertainment will be given in the rooms of the Board of Public Works. The subject under consideration is the new Court-House.

Judge Dickey has adopted a plan which cannot fail to give exainfaction to the Council. He refuses to have any desimgs with Council Committee, and will give opinions to the Council Committee, and will give opinions to Toon. Dick and Harry should have been discontinued long ago. The North State street countless and various other entanglements.

The Council Committee on Pablic Buildings, to the Public Buildings, and school will commetoe Monday.

North Pablic Works, will meet with the Public Buildings, to the Public Buildings, and school will commetoe Monday.

North Pablic Works, will meet with the Public Buildings, to the County Commissioners at the "Reformed Church" for the benefit of Public Works, will meet with the Public Buildings and school will commetoe Monday.

North Pablic Works, will meet with the Public Buildings of County Commissioners as a bear of Public Works. The subject will be public will be public will be publicated the same of the Reliance of Public Works. The subject will be pu

flock of sheep, while cattle are rare. He touches upon one very important matter which was commented on in The Inigone, and uses the following words:

The State does not help itself. We have a fund of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in the State Treasury, which I believe there has been an effort made to draw out by the members from the grasshopper country for the relief of the poer, but the members from the easiern part of the State guard is with so much jealousy that it cannot be drawn, they of the older countries having the behance of power, and thereby withholding succor from their starving brothers; albeit they were once familiar with the gaum monaster Famine, and were glad to go where they are daily driving their less favored friends—to seek charity of our eister States, and all this through State pride.

The above is a fair summary of the letters we

The above is a fair summary of the letters re

CHICAGO CONTRIBUTIONS

CHICAGO CONTHIBUTIONS.

MR. LUDLOW'S FINAL ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—In addition to previous statement of goods and supplies collected and forwarded to the several County Committees in Kansas by me, I herewith send you the finishing up of my collection for Kansas sufferers. I cannot longer devote my time to this purpose.

While I for one individual am not achained of my labor in helalf of suffering Kansas, some one else must take hold of this work.

The following persons have contributed cloth-

Mr. Thomas F. Swan, clothing.
Mr. Arthur B. Farwell, clothing.
Mr. A Warren, clothing.
Mr. Seth W. Dunning, clothing.
Cook & McLain, clothing.
Young Mens' Christian Association, clothing.
Hallack, Holmes & Co., rubber shoes.
S. B. M., Arlington Heights, second-hand clothing. clothing...
E. Heath, 100 Oakley street, clothing...
James W. Fernald, clothing...

1,673,35 Grand total....

Grand total. \$2,437.38

I am out of pocket change in paying express charges and other incidental expenses in gathering the above supplies, \$36,25.

As it will be impossible to devote any more time to this noble work.—my services having been gratuitous, and no time to call on our citizens for cash donations, which are so much needed by our Kaneas sufferers to buy fuel, flour, and feed for their stock,—I trust the citizens will take hold of this work. Whatever may lie in my power to do I will do cheerfully. cheerfully. WILLIAM O. LUDLOW,

The Mercurial Fire-Alarm, which is being placed in many of our business houses, was of creat service last Wednesday night, as the fol-

lowing letter will show:

"Western Electric Munifacturing Company, Chicago:
"CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—GENTLEMEN: The Mercurial
Fire-Alarm which you placed in our building a short
time since was of great value to us last night, in a
manner we little contemplated. A water-pipe on our
first floor burst in the middle of the night, and when
discovered by our watchman was threatening great
damage to goods, on the first floor and in the base-

damage to goods, on the first floor and in the basement.

"The watchman applied his lamp to one of the thermostats, and this brought the Fire Patrol to his assistance in a few minutes. The Patrol timmediately covered the goods, thus protecting them from all further damage, and then succeeded in arresting the flow of the water.

"We need not say how much confidence we have now an entirely new value in it we take great pleasure in notifying you of it.

"We have taken occasion in another letter to spress our great obligation also to Capt. Bullwinks, and his admirable patrol. Yours truly,

"FRANKLIN, MACVEAGH & CO."

Illinois Central Railroad. Excurrent tickets to New Orleans and return, \$35.
Sale of tickets commences Feb. 1, and continues until
Feb. 20; return-tickets good until April 1. The 8:44
a, m. train has sleeping-car through to New Orleans.
For tickets and information apply at the Illinois Central Railroad ticket offices, Nos. 121 Randolph street and
75 Cynnal street, corpers Modition.

Suppose a Case, Once. Suppose you bought a Home Shuttle sewing-machine for \$40 (less a large discount for cash), and it did not got your money back from the agents, Johnson, Clark & Co., No. 141 State street (a responsible house, by the

way), have you not made a creditable attempt to save Chickering Upright Pianos.

Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner
Dearborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine upright pianos containing the latest and best improvements.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—HUBBARD—On Toursday, the 28th inst., at the Second Presbrierian Church, by the Rev. R. W. Fatterson, D. D., the Rev. Edward M. Williams and Alice Tinkham, adopted daughter of Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, all of this place.

DELIHANT—FITZGERALD—At Rockville, Mc., on the evening of the list January, Mr. Thomas Dollhank, of the firm of W. J. Quan & Oo., Chicage, and Miss Eliza Fitzgerald, of Gatthersburg, Md.

LS Guiena (Ill.) papers please copy.

LEONARD—Jennie Leonard, aged 29 years, wife of W. H. Leonard, on Wednesday, Jan. 27. Funeral from 508 West Madison st. on Friday, the 29th, at 10 c'elock a. m. CURLEY—Jan. 29, at his late residence, corner of Butterfield and I wenty-first streets, Mathew Curley. Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'elock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Centaur Liniments
allay pain, subdus swellings, heal
burns, and will cure rheamatism,
spavin, and any flesh, bohe or muscle
ailment. The White Wrapper is for
family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for
aminals. Pribb 50 cents; large be-Centaur Liniments

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabsah-ay. AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

We dely competition in our extra large stock.
We shall offer in this sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS 16 Crates W. G. Crockerr, 500 Cane and Wood Office, Dinling, and Bedroom Chairs, Book Cases, Walmat Wardrobes, Parlor Sex, Chamber Setz, Marble-top Tables, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Dressing Cases, Rocker in Rep and Cane, Walmut Bedsteeds and Bereaus, I ounges and Sofas, Show Cases, Parlor and Office Deckt, Carpets, Comforters, Mattresser, Di Cloth, Misrors, Window Shades; an invoice of Block Tinware, assorted.

GEO. P. GORR 4. CO. Antionness.

THE VERY LARGE STOCK OF Furniture and Household Goods

In our Stores compels us to make a SPECIAL SALE or FKIDAY, at 295 o'clook a. m., at which sale we shall offer the largest and most complete assortment of FURNITURE and General Merchandise evry offered at Auction in this city. Buyer's and desiers should aftend this sale as they will find some DECIDED BARGAINS.

BUCK WILLIA WILLIA MS & CO. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 29. at 9:30, our Regular Weekly Sale of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE. The largest stock in the city at Auction. Parior, Char bor, and Dining-room Furniture, Wardrobes, Rook Case Lounges, Rasy Chairs, Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses Stores, and General Merchandise and Household Goods Stores, and General Morehandise and Household Go. Also, the entire Furniture of a libroom residence, set our stores for convenience of sale; and, under Chalortzes, a large lot of Sedateads, Bureaus, Walands, Chaire, Tables, Bedding, and General Househ Furniture, to good order, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 68 Randolph By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

HOUSE OF GOODS, Planes, Carpets and other Morehandise. One Side-bar Open Bass, house Side-bar Op

VOLUME 28.

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The most desirable location situate at Clark and Madison Third and Fourth Floors of Building formerly known as

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